

INTERNATIONAL

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Established 1887

AT'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 53 (46-57). Tomorrow variable.
5-3 (46-57). Tuesday 5 temp. 54 (46-54).
IN: Showers. Temp. 54 (46-58). Tomorrow
Yesterday's temp. 54 (46-58). CHAN-
Right, HOME: Variable. Temp. 54 (46-58).
YORK: Sunny. Temp. 54 (46-58).
Temp. 54 (46-58).

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	43.00
Belgium	18 S.F.	Luxembourg	18 L.P.
Denmark	3 D.K.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	1.55 P.
Finland	3 F.M.	Nigeria	45 N.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.S.R.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	10 S.C.
Greece	15 Dr.	Spain	25 P.S.
Great Britain	10 P.	Sweden	2.55 S.F.R.
India	80 R.S.	Switzerland	1.50 S.F.
Iran	20 R.S.	Turkey	1.57
Italy	250 Lira	U.S. Military (Eur.)	80.35
Israel	1.5 L.S.	Yugoslavia	1.50 D.

2 More Vietnam Cities Fall; Lon Nol Leaves Cambodia

Phnom Penh Loses in Two Key Battles

By Lewis M. Simons

PHNOM PENH, April 1 (WP).—President Lon Nol left Cambodia today, probably never to return, and within hours of his departure government military forces suffered two setbacks in the struggle for Phnom Penh.

Concurrently, a ranking cabinet source revealed that shortly before Marshal Lon Nol left the country, he signed a declaration placing the army firmly under the control of the civilian government. This is viewed as a major step toward what might best be termed a "negotiated surrender" to the Cambodian Communist forces.

Interim Cambodian President says Lon Nol left on mission to appeal to U.S. Congress for aid. Page 2.

Two important military gains by the insurgents outside this encircled capital have raised fears that an all-out battle for the city may be nearing.

At Neak Luong, the final government stronghold on the Mekong River, Khmer Rouge units were reported to have overrun at least half of the city and there were strong indications that remaining government defenders would capitulate during the night.

The significance of the fall of Neak Luong, a city of some 40,000 people about 38 miles south of Phnom Penh on the east bank of the Mekong, is that a Communist victory there would immediately free insurgent troops for an attack on the capital's weak southern flank. In a matter of days, they could be on the edge of the city.

In a matter of hours, if they really wanted to, a military observer said.

Much closer to the capital, troops of the government's 2d Brigade, defending a portion of the southern flank along the Bassac River, were reported to have given up several positions under intensive rocket and ground attacks.

These critical losses offset a reported improvement in the government's drive to plug a "gap" in the city's northern defenses, perimeter, the so-called North Dike that holds back flood water during the monsoon season.

Even that gain was made at the cost of suspending the effort to clear Communist rocket launchers and artillery from Tuol Leap, a village in the "rocket belt" outside the city from which insurgent gunners keep up a steady barrage on Pochentong Airport, the city's sole lifeline for supplies.

About 40 rockets were reported to have fallen on the airport today, two of them at the same time Marshal Lon Nol and his entourage arrived there in a convoy of three helicopters before transferring to an Air Cam-

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DEPARTURE—Marshal Lon Nol and his weeping wife leave their official residence in Phnom Penh yesterday.

For Others, Life Seems Normal

Many Americans Quit Saigon; Embassy's Evacuation Denied

SAIGON, April 1 (NYT).—The U.S. Embassy officially denied today that it has begun evacuating its personnel, but many Americans are leaving South Vietnam.

Airline officials reported that all of the capital's outgoing flights, which in recent months had been lightly booked, were full. A Pan American World Airways spokesman said that there had been a 100-per-cent increase in demand for the line's twice-weekly flights direct to the United States. China Airlines, which flies to Hong Kong and Bangkok, was said to have sold all its seats through April 9.

However, for many of the 5,800 Americans in this country, life seemed normal.

At the U.S. Embassy, a secretary said that her superior would not be able to return a phone call late this afternoon because he would be leaving promptly at 5 p.m.

The large swimming pool inside the embassy compound was busy, as was the embassy's 11-lane bowling alley at Ton Son Nhut air base.

Other Americans were still buying shampoo, hair dryers,

whiskey and Frank Sinatra records at the huge post exchange at Ton Son Nhut.

It seemed that despite the collapse of the South Vietnamese Army in the last two weeks, many Americans here were either unable to comprehend it or were simply unconcerned.

Some senior officials in the American mission were privately reported to be deeply alarmed by the government's rout and recognized the possibility that Saigon itself might not last much longer.

"I wouldn't plan any parties for the weekend," a formerly optimistic official told a friend.

But in what appeared to be an effort to prevent panic among Saigon's 2 million residents, ranking officials continued to insist publicly that the embassy had no plans to evacuate.

In Danang, South Vietnam's second largest city, which was lost to the Communists three days ago, the departure of local U.S. officials was carefully watched by residents and is believed to have contributed to the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Saigon Also Said to Abandon Two Unattacked Provinces

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, April 1.—Virtually unopposed, Communist-led troops captured the coastal cities of Qui Nhon and Nha Trang today. Government officials were reported to be leaving two more provinces within 100 miles of Saigon.

Here in the capital, the only big city still in government hands, there were new calls for President Nguyen Van Thieu to quit. North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces now control 15 of the 44 provinces, or roughly two-thirds of South Vietnam's landmass, and outnumber Saigon's troops 2 to 1.

Nha Trang, 200 miles northeast of the capital, and Qui Nhon, which is about 100 miles farther north and is the nation's third largest city, fell without any real opposition when government officials and soldiers abandoned them. Before the collapse, each city had more than 200,000 residents.

At Nha Trang, the South Vietnamese commander was reported to have moved his headquarters offshore to a boat.

Hundreds of refugees and civilians mobbed the Nha Trang airport in efforts to get out of the city safely. There was hysteria at the Air Vietnam terminal, where hundreds of people were waiting for flights that never arrived. The American captain of an evacuation plane hurried deserting soldiers to the ground and handed aboard women and children.

U.S. Consulate Closed

Shops and hotels were closed and shuttered, and the U.S. consulate evacuated its staff and burned its records.

Fear and panic moved in advance of the North Vietnamese columns, and government officials were reported abandoning Phan Rang and Phan Thiet, within 100 miles and to the east of Saigon, apparently conceding the two provincial capitals to the enemy without a shot being fired.

A giant C-5A cargo plane landed at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport today to start what U.S. officials here described as an urgent airlift of military and medical supplies to South Vietnamese forces that have lost or abandoned more than \$1 billion in military equipment in recent days.

The difference that today's cargo, 14 106-mm howitzers, will make in the continuing deteriorating military situation was not explained. Nor was the exact scope of the airlift defined.

South Vietnamese newspapers described the plane's arrival as "the first" of a series of flights in a new American supply airlift. But U.S. Embassy spokesmen would say only that they "believed" that more supplies were being assembled and they "thought" that more cargoes, including medical supplies, would be forthcoming.

"We assume there will be more planes," a U.S. official said.

The Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government today denounced the U.S. government for airlifting weapons to the South Vietnamese forces.

"Collapsing Puppet Army"

A PRG statement quoted by the Viet Cong's press agency said: "This is a new act of a series of maneuvers carried out by the Ford administration to bolster up the morale of the deteriorating and collapsing puppet army and administration."

It said that the PRG's Foreign Ministry "vehemently denounces and sternly condemns the aforesaid act of the Ford administration and resolutely demands the latter to put an immediate halt to the said airlift."

Hanoi radio reported today that North Vietnam and its Viet Cong allies have established new administrative units at all levels in the South Vietnam provinces captured by their offensive.

In Danang, South Vietnam's second largest city, which fell to the Communists Sunday, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Denies 'Diplomatic Initiatives'

By Lou Cannon

FALM SPRINGS, Calif., April 1 (WP).—After asserting that the United States was engaged in new "diplomatic initiatives" to negotiate a settlement of the Vietnam war, the White House retracted the statement late today, calling it untrue.

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen, who issued both reports, said in withdrawing the statement he had been "misinformed" by a member of the National Security Council staff.

"There are no new diplomatic initiatives under way" to persuade the North Vietnamese to halt their invasion of South Vietnam, he said. "At the moment there are no new diplomatic initiatives under way in the normal sense."

Mr. Nessen said. He said he meant U.S. efforts to bring a halt to the combat were confined to customary diplomatic channels and there was no new activity outside of that.

"I want to be certain the record is accurate concerning diplomatic initiatives by the United States for a negotiated settlement in Vietnam," he told newsmen. "I was misinformed on this subject today by a member of the National Security Council staff, and as a result you were given some inaccurate information."

"Of course, we seek full implementation of the Paris accord by North Vietnam and we have stated that publicly and often. We have tried through normal diplomatic channels to persuade North Vietnam to live up to the accords. These efforts have so far been unsuccessful."

"So the record will be accurate, these diplomatic efforts should not be considered as new diplomatic initiatives."

Mr. Nessen said he had gotten the impression new diplomatic efforts were under way when he talked to President Ford this morning. He said that when he questioned a member of the National Security Council staff for further information that impression was reinforced.

In Washington, a high State Department official indicated that any diplomatic efforts were likely to be futile.

Assistant Secretary of State Philip Habib said that Hanoi has taken the military option and "until the military situation is stabilized they will not be diverted from this course."

Attack on Saigon Likely

Mr. Habib, the department's top expert on Indochina, said that the situation in South Vietnam is extremely grave and indicated that the Communists were likely to attack the Saigon area soon.

In answer to questions, he said that if South Vietnam is able to set up a defense line north of Saigon, Congress would probably be asked to provide more aid to the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

The administration has already asked Congress for \$300 million to help South Vietnam.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



LS OF DEFEAT—Refugees from Pleiku arrive in Tuy Hoa aboard a full army truck.

While Reassessing Policy

S. Holds Up New Arms for Israel

Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 1 (NYT).—The Secretary of State said yesterday that the United States would be "reluctant" to enter any new arms deals with Israel during the reassessment of U.S. policy in the Middle East.

The policy review was ordered by President Ford last week and is at length by the National Security Council at a meeting last Friday.

U.S. departments and agencies were asked to reply to a series of questions on how U.S. policy should be geared to the current circumstances since the Secretary of State Kissinger's efforts for a Egyptian-Israeli accord.

Part of the re-examination, the Department said yesterday, was the U.S. ambassador in Israel, Egypt, Syria and had been summoned for consultation.

Not Punishment

Administration officials told members of Congress yesterday that the reassessment was not aimed at "punishing" Israel. But privately and in public comments, the official Mr. Ford, have Israel for having been bent and having shown little flexibility.

Mr. Schlesinger's first comment on the current East situation was "to be sending yet another 'signal' to Israel, to Israel's always concerned their long-term military relationship with this country."

Mr. Schlesinger's comment on the current East situation was "to be sending yet another 'signal' to Israel, to Israel's always concerned their long-term military relationship with this country."

pt Requests—onvening of eva Parley

O. April 1 (UPI).—Egypt and the United States and Viet Union to take the 7 steps to reconvene the real peace conference in Foreign Minister Ismail said tonight.

Shady said Egypt also suggested participation in the parley be enlarged to include at least one non-Arab country "to avoid polarizing the Arab and non-Arab States and Israel on one side and the Soviet Union and the others."

Shady made the Egyptian proposal at meetings with Soviet and U.S. Ambassadors in Cairo tonight.

Investments of Vatican Said To Be Less Than \$120 Million

From Wire Dispatches

TURIN, April 1.—The Vatican's chief financial officer said in an interview published today that Vatican investments total less than \$120 million.

Mr. Schlesinger made his remarks in a television interview in which he declined to assess blame for the breakdown in the talks but said that the failure of the negotiations would have a detrimental effect on Israel.

By this, he apparently meant that Israel now was faced with the likelihood of a new Geneva conference in which it would have to deal with all its Arab adversaries.

These critical losses offset a reported improvement in the government's drive to plug a "gap" in the city's northern defenses, perimeter, the so-called North Dike that holds back flood water during the monsoon season.

Even that gain was made at the cost of suspending the effort to clear Communist rocket launchers and artillery from Tuol Leap, a village in the "rocket belt" outside the city from which insurgent gunners keep up a steady barrage on Pochentong Airport, the city's sole lifeline for supplies.

About 40 rockets were reported to have fallen on the airport today, two of them at the same time Marshal Lon Nol and his entourage arrived there in a convoy of three helicopters before transferring to an Air Cam-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Cardinal Vagnoni, who as president of the Vatican Prefecture of Economic Affairs, said in an interview published today that Vatican investments total less than \$120 million.

Breaking with the Vatican's usual strict silence on its financial affairs, Cardinal Vagnoni outlined the Vatican's wealth in an interview with the monthly newspaper supplement Europa.

Cardinal Vagnoni, who as president of the Vatican Prefecture of Economic Affairs, said in an interview published today that Vatican investments total less than \$120 million.

"I say that the productive assets of the Holy See in Italy and in the world are less than a quarter of that," he said. "I am not authorized to specify the figure but the assets are composed of real estate and stocks and bonds."

Unprofitable Real Estate

Cardinal Vagnoni said the figure did not include real estate such as St. Peter's Basilica and other churches and buildings that are expensive to operate but produce no profit.

He added that "the real estate includes mainly buildings housing church offices which cost us money and make no profit. Other buildings are rented to Holy See employees at a low rate, therefore their profit is very limited."

He said the Vatican transferred part of its investments from Italy elsewhere when several years ago the Rome government began taxing income from Italian investments.

"Naturally," he explained, "having to face increasing needs with increasingly uncertain profits, the agencies of the Holy See try to invest money where it can bring more profit at lower taxation—as any wise administrator would do."

Cardinal Vagnoni said Pope Pius XI paid more than 750 million lire (\$119 million) in cash and a billion lire (\$16 million) in stock to the Italian government on the signing of the Lateran Pact in 1929 "to construct 14 regional seminaries and parish homes throughout Italy."

He said the Vatican's investments have been instructed "not to make investments in fields that are in contrast with Christian morals. For example, in pharmaceutical firms that produce contraceptives and in all those that could contrast with the policies of peace inherent in the mission of the church."

The cardinal cautioned the public "and Catholics in particular not to believe all that is written on Vatican finances because many statements are founded on hearsay, gossip by uninformed persons and on evaluations that have no foundation."

Vatican financial affairs have received increasing publicity here, especially since the Pope in January vetoed a deficit budget and set up a commission to make drastic cuts in personnel and expenses.

Fischer's Silence May Cost Title by Default Today

AMSTERDAM, April 1 (AP).—With world chess champion Bobby Fischer standing firm in his rules dispute with the International Chess Federation (FIDE), indications grew today that the American's title will go to Soviet challenger Anatoly Karpov by default.

Both players had until midnight tonight—when they plan to take part in the world championship, a \$5-million affair to be staged beginning June 1 or Oct. 5 in Manila.

The Soviet Chess Federation has notified FIDE by telephone that Mr. Karpov, 25, would reply in the affirmative, and the Soviet news agency Tass has reported that an official confirmation was on its way to the federation's Amsterdam headquarters.

But U.S. Chess Federation head Ed Edmondson said last night that after some 20 hours of discussion with Mr. Fischer at Mr. Fischer's home in South Pasadena, Calif., he is convinced the champion will remain mute past the deadline.

"It is tragic for Fischer, for chess in the world and for Karpov," Mr. Edmondson said. "Poor Fischer won't have his title, Karpov will have a 'paper' title, and the world won't have its match."

Mr. Edmondson said, however, that Mr. Fischer was "not the least agitated" about losing away the winner's purse of \$3,125,000. The loser would win \$1,875,000.

He said Mr. Fischer rated odds of "better than 100 to 1 to beat Karpov if they should play. In my mind, there's no such thing as odds in this match. Karpov frankly doesn't have one chance in 100."

Mr. Fischer, whose title-match scoring system was rejected by FIDE's 1974 general assembly,



Bobby Fischer

won a partial victory two weeks ago when a FIDE extraordinary congress accepted his proposal for a championship match with an unlimited number of games to be won by the first player reaching 10 victories.

The congress turned down, however, the champion's demand that he retain his title if a 9-9 tie were reached. Opponents of the provision argued it potentially forced the challenger to win by two games, 10-8, and thus put him at an unfair disadvantage.

The previous regulations called for a 36-game championship with the first player to win 10 gaining the title. The championship would have gone to the player with the most victories if neither reached 10 by the end of the match, with Mr. Fischer retaining his title in the event of a tie.

A 36-Draw Tie?

A FIDE spokesman today dismissed as "nonsense" weekend reports that because the FIDE congress had neglected to delete the last provision—that Mr. Fischer would keep his title if the score was even after 36 games—the world champion could win the match by playing for 36 straight draws.

The spokesman also denied that further rule changes were possible. He said Mr. Fischer and Mr. Karpov were to notify FIDE only of their intention to play and of their consent to moving



Anatoly Karpov

the start of the match back from June 1 to Oct. 5, a possible change agreed upon by the FIDE Executive Bureau following the close of the extraordinary congress March 20.

FIDE president Max Euwe was scheduled to announce the fate of the match—and possibly name a new world chess champion—at an Amsterdam news conference tomorrow.

2 U.S. Experts Fly In, Strip Fuel From Atomic Reactor in Vietnam

WASHINGTON, April 1 (Reuters).—Two American technicians have removed the highly radioactive fuel from a U.S.-supplied nuclear reactor in South Vietnam to keep it from falling into the hands of Communist forces, government officials said yesterday.

The fuel was taken from the reactor, in the southern highlands resort city of Da Lat, by two technicians of the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration last week. It was flown for safekeeping to Johnston Island, 800 miles west of Hawaii.

The 350-kilowatt Triga-2 medical-research reactor, which has been in Vietnam since 1963, is being left in Da Lat, 25 miles south of Communist-held Darlac Province.

U.S. officials said that the reactor uses 20-per-cent enriched uranium, which is not capable of producing fuel for an atomic bomb. The reactor has no military value.

The fuel, worth \$34,000, is U.S. property that was on loan to South Vietnam. The technicians were flown there from Idaho to remove the fuel.

Colony Has Booming Economy

Peking Reportedly Rejected Lisbon Offer to Return Macao

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—Portugal's ruling Armed Forces Movement tried to give Macao back to China, knowledgeable Western diplomats said yesterday, but Peking said it did not wish to alter the status of the territory.

Although Macao is a Portuguese

Saudis Urge Arab Unity For Geneva

BEIRUT, April 1 (UPI)—Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd called on the Arab nations today to reach agreement on a united front before the resumption of the Arab-Israeli peace conference in Geneva.

In an interview published in the newspaper Al Anwar, Prince Fahd—who is also first deputy premier—said that the Arab states had to decide Israel's present objectives following the collapse of the peace mission of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"Does Israel want to increase Arab disagreements through arguments over who was right and who was wrong or who was victorious and who failed?" Prince Fahd asked.

"Then let's stop Israel's plan by stopping any arguments. Let us concentrate our dialogue on the next step. Let us agree now on our aim for the Geneva conference," he said.

Positive Remarks

He praised as "positive" recent remarks by President Ford "by which he held Israel responsible for the failure" of Mr. Kissinger's peace efforts.

The prince said that he was in favor of setting a fixed price for oil in order to achieve economic stability.

"We are concerned on economic stability as much as the industrial countries because we are part of this world and because we are preparing long-range development plans, which require the stability and prosperity of the industrial world," the prince said.

"But the oil-producing countries are not only exporting countries. They are also importers and the stability of their economies depends on the equilibrium between income and expenditure. Therefore, I believe it is necessary, if we are to fix oil prices, to have them tied to fixed prices of the basic commodities," Prince Fahd said.

Catholic Paper Urges Franco to Speed Up Reform

MADRID, April 1 (UPI)—In an editorial marking the 36th anniversary of the end of the civil war, the Catholic newspaper Ya today appealed to Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government to speed up political reform because "there is no time to lose."

The anniversary passed almost unnoticed in Spain, apart from a few editorials. Sources at Gen. Franco's El Pardo Palace residence said the 82-year-old chief of state treated it as a normal working day.

His regime celebrates the civil war victory over the Spanish Republic with an annual military parade. It is held in May, when the weather is better.

Ya said it was concerned over the slow way the regime has been seeking ways to overcome the divisions of the civil war.

"The danger is that a national integration from within the regime will be replaced by an integration carried out from the outside," Ya said. "On this anniversary, we repeat once again: There is no time to lose."

17 Nations Seek UN Vote to Expel Israel

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 1 (UPI)—Members of 17 Third World countries have agreed that punitive measures against Israel, including dismissal from the United Nations, should be considered by the more than 70 countries that make up their influential bloc here.

The tougher line toward Israel was a key point in a new "Havana Declaration" adopted by the 17 at a four-day conference in Cuba. The declaration has been circulated among other UN steering committees of the loose coalition of Asian, African and Latin American nations, plus Yugoslavia, that call themselves non-aligned. They will hold a full-

possession, it has functioned in practice as a Chinese dependency for some years and the Peking government proclaimed it "part of Chinese territory" in 1972.

[In Lisbon, the government confirmed today that Portugal and China have had discussions about the future of the Portuguese colony of Macao, but said that at present there are no plans to turn it over to Peking.]

Neither Portugal's recognition of Peking on Jan. 6, nor a subsequent decision to break ties with Taiwan a month later has altered China's Macao policy, the diplomats reported.

They said that the Portuguese sent Col. Jose Eduardo Garcia Leandros to Macao in June to make the first offer on transferring sovereignty and eliminating the Portuguese garrison in Macao.

Col. Leandros was advised that Peking had no desire to alter the status of Macao.

The diplomats said that Col. Leandros, who is now governor of the territory, had been told this by Ho Yin, a millionaire businessman who, as chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, operates as Peking's representative in Macao.

Macao, where Portuguese traders established a colony more than 300 years ago, has a population of about 300,000—almost all of them ethnic Chinese.

A little over 7,000 of the population is classified as Portuguese, including the 600-member army garrison.

The economy of Macao was recently reported to be booming, largely on the strength of its role as an international port for mainland Chinese wares and as a gambling haven.

Last November, several Soviet newspapers charged that China was interested in maintaining the status of Macao because it funneled a lucrative opium supply through the port to international markets.

The territory's gambling casinos—there are six of them open around the clock—are a lure for the Chinese of Hong Kong, where gambling laws are restrictive.

Some Chinese officials have urged action by the Western powers to prevent Portugal from coming under the sway of Moscow-oriented Communists.

Portugal's decolonization moves have also created problems on Timor, an island that Portugal shares with Indonesia.

The diplomats said that Indonesia objected to suggestions that Portuguese Timor, with a population of 400,000, be given independence soon.

The economy of Portuguese Timor is dominated by Chinese merchants, they noted, and Indonesia has hinted that it may feel compelled to take over that part of the island.

U.S. Holding Up Israel Arms While Reassessing Policy

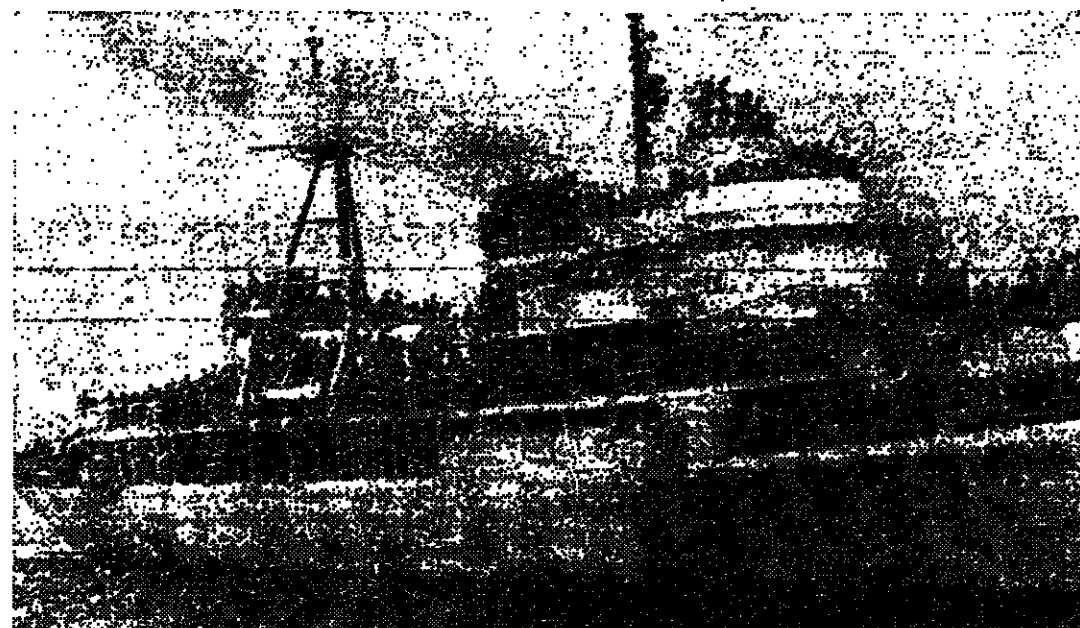
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saries, rather than with them one by one as in Mr. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy.

He said that the United States last year had committed itself to sell substantial amounts of military equipment to Israel and that almost all of it would be delivered by today.

But asked whether the United States was going to withhold military aid for Israel, Mr. Schlesinger said that during the period of the policy reassessment, the United States would be "reluctant" to enter a new commitment for arms.

Mr. Schlesinger also seemed to issue a tough warning on a possible U.S. response if the Arabs imposed a new oil embargo. He said that the United States would not readily tolerate a new embargo. When asked what the United States would do, he said, "That



SOUTHBOUND—The U.S. ship Pioneer Commander nears Cam Ranh Bay with an overload of South Vietnamese Marines, who seized control of ship from crew in Danang.

Anti-Red Thieu Foe Says Hanoi Has Won

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, April 1 (UPI)—One of South Vietnam's most influential political experts says he believes that the Communists have won the war.

Ton That Thien, a prominent anti-Communist opponent of President Nguyen Van Thieu, said in an interview that he saw no possibility of negotiating a settlement creating some kind of coalition government in Saigon.

"Why should the other side be interested in coalition or negotiations now?" he asked. "They have won."

Mr. Thien held ministerial rank in the government of the late President Ngo Dinh Diem and later served as a principal adviser to, and spokesman for, Gen.

Duong Van (Big) Minh, who overthrew Diem in 1963.

Asked whether he felt that an anti-Communist movement in Saigon stood a chance at this point, Mr. Thien replied:

"You cannot throw people into a cauldron and then ask what they plan to do to save themselves. [U.S. Secretary of State Henry] Kissinger wanted peace in 1973 and he got it."

"Now," he continued, "we are suffering the consequences of what Kissinger did to us in Paris. At this point, the other side has the entire initiative. It's up to the Viet Cong to decide what will happen to us."

Looking back over the events of the last few weeks, Mr. Thien said: "Thieu made a mistake at

Many Americans Quit Saigon; Embassy's Evacuation Denied

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chaos which ensued soon after the Americans left.

Junior officers in the U.S. mission and several secretaries said today that they had received no word about whether or when they would be evacuated. Moreover, in an unusual public statement today, the embassy said that it "has not ordered an evacuation of its staff or dependents."

Transfer of Families

But the statement did admit that "the embassy has now authorized a favorable response to any officer here with his family who would like to move his dependents" either back to the United States or to someplace else in Asia.

This was not the same thing as evacuation, the embassy state-

ment explained, because "the embassy has not ordered or suggested evacuation of its American personnel."

There are 1,486 Americans and their families working here for the U.S. government.

Many of the 600 members of the International Commission of Control and Supervision are also leaving South Vietnam as the fighting there were sent to discourage closer in on the capital.

The four nations that make up the commission, the true observation body established by the 1973 Paris peace accords, are Hungary, Iran, Poland and Indonesia.

Four of the seven geographic regions supposed to be monitored by the commission have been evacuated by commission members. Operations in the three other regions have been scaled down.

The commission has never really been an effective peace-keeping body. Frequently it has been ideologically stalemated. Asked yesterday what the commission had accomplished, a Western diplomat said: "They probably got a good tan. And some even learned to swim better."

700 U.S. Marines To Protect Navy Ships Off Vietnam

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Pentagon announced today that about 700 Marines have been sent to protect U.S. Navy ships while they evacuate civilian refugees from South Vietnam.

It said that the Marines in four rifle companies will not leave the ships but "will be used for individual ship security and ship-board maintenance."

The four rifle companies and a headquarters company from the 3d Marine Division on Okinawa were traveling toward South Vietnam aboard the command ship Bluebird and the Dubuque.

When these ships join two other Navy amphibious vessels, the Frederick and the Durham, tomorrow, Marine companies will be transferred to them. The Frederick and Durham are already on station off South Vietnam.

This means that each of the four evacuation vessels will be guarded by a rifle company of about 180 men. In addition, a headquarters company of between 50 and 60 men will remain aboard the Bluebird.

Giscard Praises Sadat Decision To Reopen Canal

PARIS, April 1 (AP)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today called President Anwar Sadat of Egypt "a wise and responsible statesman" for his decision to reopen the Suez Canal and extend the mandate of United Nations peace-keeping troops in the Sinai.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, through a spokesman, said he "appreciated the positions" taken by Mr. Sadat in a speech Saturday.

"They constitute a positive contribution to the search for a settlement of Middle East problems," the French President said.

U.K. Welcomes Move

LONDON, April 1 (Reuters)—Britain welcomes Mr. Sadat's decision, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

Ban Me Thuot, but that was no reason to throw the rest away.

From there, he went on to provoke a panic that couldn't be stopped. It's too late to do anything about it now. Nothing any military man or civilian could do would help much."

Mr. Thien referred to the quick and almost bloodless defeat suffered by government forces at Ban Me Thuot in the Central Highlands from March 10 through 13, and Mr. Thieu's subsequent decision to abandon a major part of the Central Highlands.

It Was Incredible

"This is the result," Mr. Thien said, "of a policy of détente, of so-called peace with honor. It was incredible that Kissinger could have signed the Paris agreement without getting guarantees from the other side."

"He did it, of course, to help the Nixon campaign," Mr. Thien said. "Now Kissinger stands exposed as a phony, of course, but with Vietnam on the brink, it hasn't mattered to us. It will be the same with Israel, although perhaps the Israelis are stronger and smarter."

"But the point is," he continued, "no one believes in America anymore. I certainly do not."



President Ford leads members of the press on a chase to his plane at Bakersfield, Calif.

U.S. Denies New Diplomatic Initiatives

(Continued from Page 1)

million in emergency aid for Saigon, but the request is stalled in committee.

Mr. Nessen talked to reporters about the situation in Vietnam while President Ford golfed for the third consecutive day under clear desert skies at the Thunderbird Country Club at the Thunderbird Country Club, Mr. Nessen reacted sharply at what he appeared to regard as inference that Mr. Ford was golfing while South Vietnam burned.

"I don't know that his personal activities have any effect on the military situation in Vietnam," Mr. Nessen said. "Would it prevent anything from happening in Vietnam if he did not play golf?"

The President himself, though usually available to reporters for comment on almost any subject, has gone to special lengths during his Palm Springs vacation to avoid any discussion of Vietnam.

On Saturday night, flying out to Palm Springs from Washington, Mr. Ford declined to talk about the Vietnamese situation. Yesterday Mr. Ford declined to give any assessment of the Vietnam situation when he was asked about Vietnam on the Bakersfield, Calif., airport runway.

"We're trying to get to the plane," Mr. Ford said with a smile and broke into a trot with the reporters trailing behind him.

When Mr. Nessen was pressed by a reporter yesterday on why Mr. Ford had not spoken out, he replied, "What the hell can he say?" After then pointing out

Acting Cambodian Head Says Lon Nol to Appeal to U.S. Congress

By Jacques Leslie

PHNOM PENH, April 1.—Sangkham Khoy, who became acting President after Marshal Lon Nol's departure today, said that Lon Nol left on a mission to influence the U.S. Congress to approve military aid for Cambodia.

The 60-year-old president of the Cambodian Senate said the aid was necessary to make the government strong enough to bring the insurgents, who control most of the nation's territory, to the negotiating table.

"It is necessary to have ammunition in reserve when you go to negotiate," the former major general said. "It's like when you go on a hunt and you shoot a tiger, you must take a rifle with you to make sure you kill it."

"The Khmer Rouge won't accept negotiation immediately, but in several months, when they find that they cannot take Phnom Penh by force, when they have many losses and are tired, they will be interested," he said.

Pressure on Marshall

Mr. Khoy said Congress's refusal to approve aid before it recessed had put pressure on Lon Nol to leave the country.

"There are American senators and representatives who are friends of [insurgent leader] Prince Sihanouk," he said. "They said that if the marshal left there would be a possibility of negotiations. They refused to vote military aid if the marshal stayed here."

Mr. Khoy was a major general until October, 1972, when he joined the newly formed Senate and became its president without opposition. He is considered politically inexperienced, however.

If Congress refused to approve military aid, Mr. Khoy said, "the situation would be very difficult. But I think President Ford would not let Phnom Penh be occupied by the Khmer Rouge."

Told that Mr. Ford was prohibited by law from using U.S. military forces in Indochina, Mr. Khoy said, "He could send troops to Phnom Penh and then resign 60 days later. If I were the President, I would do that to save American honor. American power—with F-4 Phantoms, B-52s, the

Seventh Fleet, the Marines—it's to save the honor of America."

Mr. Khoy proposed alternately that Mr. Ford call on the United Nations to station its troops in Phnom Penh as a peace-keeping force.

Mr. Khoy said he would remain interim President until Lon Nol returned or new elections were held. As President, he said, "I will leave much power to the government ministers and to the army."

Mr. Khoy said he hoped he would be acceptable to the insurgents as a negotiator. One of his advisers, he said, was that "I never betrayed Sihanouk." He did not, in fact, participate in the 1970 coup that overthrew Sihanouk.

Mr. Khoy added that he knew Khmer Rouge leaders Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary made that Teng Sary's wife and his wife were cousins.

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Sangkham Khoy

Lon Nol Leaves Cambodia As Troops Suffer Setbacks

(Continued from Page 1)

bodge Caravelle jetliner for a flight to Jakarta.

[Marshal] Lon Nol arrived in Denpasar, Bali, tonight, after a brief stopover in Jakarta, for 10 days of relaxation and possible meetings with Indonesian leaders, the AP reported. Lon Nol and his 37-member entourage were welcomed by Bali Governor Sukarni at the airport.

Last night, in his final formal meeting with his cabinet, Marshal Lon Nol reluctantly signed a declaration that gives the government control of the armed forces. According to a cabinet minister, the civilian government now has the power to direct all military operations.

Lt. Gen. Sak Suth Sakhan, the chief of staff, who was also a minister of defense in a recent cabinet reshuffle, will have to seek government approval before making strategic decisions, the source said.

"Until now," he said, "the army had to come to us only when they

wanted more men or money. It is a major and important step that we are now in control. We will set the priorities. An army should be subordinate to the government."

The handful of men now running the government are known to be prepared to concede any demand to the Communists except the re-establishment of the monarchy. A number of senior generals, however, are not yet willing to give up all that their civilian colleagues have in mind and this is what held back the signing of the declaration until last night.

"It was a big step," the minister said. "It was hard to achieve because the marshal was reluctant to sign it. He is a military man at heart and he was sad to see the generals lose their power to us. But the younger generals were in favor of the declaration and that is what finally convinced him."

Collective Leadership

"The power that Lon Nol wielded with authoritarian control has now passed to what is being termed 'collective leadership.' This includes interim President Sangkham Khoy, Premier Long Boret (who flew to Jakarta with Lon Nol but is expected to return to Phnom Penh within a few days), and three vice-premiers: Sak Suth Sakhan, Hang Tun Hak and Pan Sothi.

U.S. and other political observers are known to be concerned over the possibility of these "collective leaders" and other, falling into a struggle for power at a time when they should be directing their energies toward improving the poor prospects for peace negotiations with the Communists.

"We understand the situation well and we all agree to avoid political friction," the ministerial source said.

The marshal's departure from the presidential palace was marked by a touching mix of comic opera and poignancy.

At 0930 local time, various ministers and senior military officers began arriving at the palace in their Mercedes Benzes, Citroëns and other expensive chauffeur-driven cars. Some rated ruffie and flourishes from a military band formed up between the parking lot and the palace door some did not.

Smiling Soldier

As the dignitaries arrived, jeep station wagons and trucks laden with luggage for the large part of Lon Nol's relatives and associates also pulled into the grounds. A smiling, armed soldier perched on their backs, holding a high iron gate that squeaked noisily on its rusted hinges.

Outside the gate, foreign journalists, photographers and television cameramen far outnumbered the handful of curious Cambodians who hung around. At 1105, a rocket suddenly whistled overhead and impacted near the main entrance to the palace. The explosion hit the ground, but a few minutes later an off-duty soldier sitting in a nearby stall began twanging a guitar and the tension lifted.

By now, the sun and steamy humidity had everyone sweating, and the military bandmen were sitting cross-legged on the ground or perched on their waists drumming.

At 1135, the band was quick ordered to reform. At 1140, they were reformed again. This time it was for real.

India Recognizes Sihanouk
NEW DELHI, April 1 (Reuters)—India today announced its diplomatic recognition of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Royal Government of National Union, which immediately after Marshal Lon Nol left Phnom Penh.

The recognition was announced in a joint communique issued at the end of a four-day visit by Sihanouk's Foreign Minister, S. Rin Chhak. Sihanouk has been in exile in Peking since he was ousted by Lon Nol in 1970.

Kissinger Postpones Trip
WASHINGTON, April 1 (Reuters)—Pressure of diplomatic business has caused Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to postpone a visit to Latin America this week until the end of the month, officials said here today.

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Amnesty-Request Period Ends With 22,500 Having Applied

By Nancy Hicks

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—The application period for President Ford's amnesty program for military deserters and draft dodgers during the Vietnam war ended yesterday with only a fraction of the eligible men having applied in the program.

Of those who have completed application process and been on the terms for amnesty, a number are not accepting conditions. Of those who accepted them, only a third actually working in alternative service jobs.

At the program ended, only 22,500 of 136,900 eligible to apply signed up.

Charles Goodell, chairman of

the Presidential Clemency Board, said that he considered the program "reasonably successful." He said that he would have liked to see the program extended but that President Ford said an extension was not possible.

Goal of 50 Per Cent

Vernon Jordan Jr., executive director of the National Urban League and one of nine members of the Clemency Board, said: "It has been a success for those who took advantage of it. But, in terms of benefits to the country, it could only be called a success if it reached 50 per cent of the people it was set up to serve."

Last September, the President announced his program of conditional amnesty which he said he hoped would allow draft evaders and deserters to "work their way back" to full citizenship by performing alternative service in civilian jobs.

There were 120,000 already convicted of military desertion or draft evasion, and they could apply to the Clemency Board for a presidential pardon in return for alternative service.

There were 4,400 charged with draft evasion, and they could contact the Justice Department's local U.S. attorney and negotiate to get the charges dropped in return for alternative service.

The 12,500 military personnel charged with desertion, or being absent without leave, could accept a dishonorable discharge from the Defense Department, or could get a clemency discharge with alternative service.

The original deadline for applications, in all three programs, was Jan. 31, but then only about 1 per cent of those eligible had applied, and the deadline was extended, first for one month, then until the end of March.

Rise in Applications

An extensive publicity campaign was accompanied by a sharp rise in applications. By yesterday's final deadline, almost 17,000 had applied for clemency. Most had not been ideological war resisters but were hardship cases, Mr. Goodell and Mr. Jordan said.

Of the earliest-processed 45 men, only 18 were registered for alternative service.

About 5,300 of the 12,500 men charged with desertion from the military received undetachable discharges, but 4,150 signed up for alternative service work. Then, 651 declined to participate, ending their chances for clemency.

Of those under Justice Department jurisdiction, 603 of 4,400 eligible have negotiated terms for alternative service, and most are registered with the Selective Service System, which arranges the civilian work.

The declining economy has made jobs scarce and many of those in the program have been laid off.

Choices of Democrats

Wallace 23%

Humphrey 16%

Jackson 13%

McGovern 10%

Folsom 8%

Sullivan Bond 4%

Sen. John Glenn 4%

Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d 3%

Sen. Morris Udall 3%

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen 3%

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PIPE-FITTING—Workmen and winch lay in the first section of the 800-mile-long Alaska oil pipeline at the frozen Tonsina River north of Valdez, Alaska.

Giving Students 'Marketable' Abilities

Practical Skills New U.S. Education Aim

By Robert Reinhold

MILWAUKEE, April 1 (UPI).

On a recent morning six students at Alverno College here

embarked on an assignment to test their personal skills. Each was

given a different role to play on a committee of "Repeal" party

members selecting, from among three nominees, a successor to a

deceased state senator. The students had to resolve their con-

flicting views and reach a consensus.

Their discussion was videotaped and analyzed later by an assess-

ment team. Each student was scored in such skills as ability to

grasp the situation, to relate well to the others and to exert in-

fluence.

Instead of earning traditional grades for their efforts, they were

each given one "competence level unit"—a CLU—in "social inter-

action." They will need at least 40 such CLUs to earn a diploma

from Alverno, a small Catholic women's college.

The CLU represents Alverno's contribution to a controversial

new approach to higher education that is rapidly proliferating

among dozens of smaller colleges around the country. It is an

effort to redefine the goals of liberal education in terms of

the explicit practical skills, or

"competencies," thought to be needed by the educated person today.

Different Demands

The method is called "com-

petency-based learning." The competencies demanded differ

from campus to campus, but the central idea is to test students

not for the factual content of their courses but for their ability

to communicate well, to solve problems, to show ethical aware-

ness and do all the other things that traditionally have just been

assumed to result from four years of college.

In addition to Alverno, the concept is being tried at such diverse

schools as the University of Massachusetts at Boston, Brigham

Young University in Utah, Florida State University in Kentucky,

Oklahoma City University, Mars Hill College in North Carolina,

Sterling College in Kansas, Mendocino College in California and

McMurry University in Illinois. In some cases, it is confined to

special programs within the

school, as in Massachusetts's Experimental College Three. At

others, like Alverno and McMurry, competency is the criterion

by which all the students are being judged.

The U.S. government's new

Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education is putting

about \$2 million this year into the development of such

programs in 20 schools. The fund has been flooded with nearly 500

new grant applications. Only 15 or 20 can be funded.

The competency notion springs from some problems in liberal

arts programs frequently complain that for all the information

they digest and forget, they emerge with few useful, or "mar-

ketable" skills.

Recent Trends

The new approach combines a

number of recent trends in curricular reform: the focus on in-

tellectual "process" rather than retention of facts, the desire for

more vocationally oriented learn-

ing and the demand that schools be held more "accountable" for

fulfilling the promises they make to their students.

The competency concept is not

entirely new. A number of states now require competency criteria

to be used in teacher certification. And it has long been used

in business and vocational training where the desired educa-

tional "outcome," such as repair-

ing a motor, is limited and unequivocal. But defining the

goals of liberal education is much riskier.

"We just took the catalogue

rhetoric very seriously," said Sister Joel Read, president of

Alverno. She read a passage from the school's old catalogue,

about giving students the capacity to "make mature deci-

sions" and find "creative solutions" to complex problems for a

"crucial tomorrow."

"We asked, 'How do we do that?'" Sister Joel said. The

answer, Alverno found, was: "Not very well." As a result, the

college—suffering like most from sharply declining enrollments—

established 80 "competencies" that every student must master.

Various Skills

They involve eight areas: ef-

fective communication skills, an-

alytical capabilities, problem-

solving skills, ability to make independent value judgments,

facility in social interaction, understanding the relationship be-

tween the individual and the environment, awareness of the

arts and humanities.

Critics maintain that breaking

down liberal education into such specific components tends to

reduce the process to behavioristic "training" toward essentially

trivial objectives that do not add up to very much.

Despite such criticism, Alverno, which sends most of its 700 or

so students into nursing and teaching careers, is pushing ahead. Its leaders contend that what they are doing is different

only in the emphasis on com-

petence.

Although Alverno gives no

grades, there is nothing permis-

sive about the school. In fact, the regimen is strict, and highly

detailed.

Students still take courses in

history, science and literature, but the offerings are used as

vehicles to fulfill the CLU re-

quirements. At the outset, each

girl is "validated" to determine her strengths and weaknesses in

each of the eight areas. Then she progresses up to Level Four

in each field, at her own pace. Ultimately she specializes in at

least one area, moving up

through Levels Five and Six.

Unless Engines Are Redesigned

Supersonic Flights Increase Cancer Risks, U.S. Panel Says

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—Increased commercial flights in the stratosphere will increase the risk of skin cancer among persons on the ground unless aircraft engines are re-

designed, according to a report made public yesterday by the

National Research Council.

The report, by a panel of experts, said that the problem of

stratospheric pollution by aircraft was worldwide and called for

close international cooperation. At a new conference was

today members of the panel said that the bulk of the problem

was in the Northern Hemisphere, because that was where most

flights were made and most people were at risk.

Dr. Henry Booker, who is professor of applied physics at the

University of California, San Diego, and chairman of the panel, said that he believed British

and France should agree to develop a new engine as a con-

dition for granting them landing rights in the United States for

their supersonic plane, the Con-

corde.

Effects on the stratosphere have been widely debated and

studied because of evidence that present jet engine produce ex-

haust products that tend to de-

plete the stratospheric ozone layer that shields the earth

against ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

Arguments Called Compelling

The report said that there were "persuasive, almost com-

pelling" biological and medical arguments supporting the view

that increased ultraviolet radiation increased the risk of skin

cancer. The panel calculated that a 10-per-cent decrease in

ozone in the stratosphere would permit enough excess ultraviolet

radiation to reach the earth's surface to raise the incidence of

skin cancer by 20 per cent or more.

A fleet of 300 or 400 supersonic transports of the type considered

for development in the United States a few years ago would

have caused about a 10-per-cent reduction in ozone over the

Northern Hemisphere, the report said.

At the new conference, members of the panel said the prob-

lem was not limited to supersonic aircraft. Subsonic jumbo

jets flying at stratospheric altitudes of 40,000 feet or more also

tend to deplete the ozone layer. Their engines too would have to

be modified to reduce the risk, they said.

The panel recommended that major research and development

efforts be focused immediately on the problem of redesigning

jet engines to reduce their exhaust emissions of nitrogen ox-

ides, the principal offenders in depletion of ozone. Oxides of

sulfur are also considered a problem, but could be reduced by

allocating low-sulfur fuel to high-flying aircraft, according to

members of the panel.

The report said that it might take 10 years and \$100 million to develop engines with ac-

ceptably low emissions of nitrogen oxide.

Concorde Ban Sought

WASHINGTON, April 1 (Reu-

ters)—Gov. Hugh Carey of New York has asked Kennedy Air-

port to ban the Concorde until federal authorities have certified

that all its environmental problems are resolved.

A letter to Rep. Lester Wolf, D-N.Y., who has also

moved to block the Concorde from U.S. airports, Gov. Carey

said the jet should not be permitted to land at Kennedy until

it was certified by both the Federal Aviation Authority and the

Environmental Protection Administration.

Rep. Wolf's office, which released the letter yesterday, said

the governor's action was tacit approval of a bill proposed

by the congressman to prohibit the Concorde from even making test

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Earth Germs Could Thrive on Planet

Bacteria Found in Antarctica Raise Fears for Tests on Mars

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, April 1 (UPI).—Discovery of bacteria in all 24 samples of soil from one of the driest, coldest regions on earth has raised fears that microbes carried to Mars may proliferate there, eliminating any chance of learning whether that planet had any life of its own.

The samples were collected in the Wright Valley area of Antarctica and have been subjected to four types of special treatment at the University of Rochester to promote the awakening and growth of life forms within them. In August two Viking spacecrafts are to be launched toward Mars, the first to land on the planet since the 1960s. Prolonged baking of the landers is planned to reduce the danger of contamination. The concern of the Rochester group, however, is that quarantine measures for later missions will be relaxed on the basis of the earlier findings.

The Rochester scientists, using standard techniques to avoid contamination of samples after collection, have cultured from them 25 different strains of bacteria as well as about 20 types of fungus and five varieties of yeast.

Prolonged periods of treatment—from weeks to months—were

Warden Too Lenient, Guards Say in Britain

LONDON, April 1 (UPI).—Prison guards at Winchester Jail, 65 miles west of London, have appealed to the Home Office for the replacement of the chief warden, Frank Liesching, charging that his "kid-glove" treatment of prisoners has seriously eroded discipline.

Mr. Liesching, a lay preacher who moved to Winchester 18 months ago, refused to comment on the matter. The Home Office also refused to comment.

needed before some of these organisms manifested themselves. If, as some believe, Mars is currently passing through an ice age, its life forms might be dormant and require extended culture before awakening.

The discovery that all the samples—even those collected on the driest mountaintop—contained life forms runs counter to earlier findings, where different methods of microbial culture were used. A group from the California Institute of Technology and its associated Jet Propulsion Laboratory had summarized the earlier experiments by themselves and others in a 1972 issue of the Journal Science.

Out of 328 soil samples from this region of Antarctica, they wrote, 76 proved sterile. In general, only more moist samples collected near the saline lakes of the largely snow-free area west of McMurdo Sound showed any biology activity.

If bacteria native to the earth are unable to survive where the ground is below freezing temperatures most of the time and extremely dry, then such organisms carried to Mars by spacecraft would be unable to cope with the even colder, drier environment there, the scientists reasoned in these earlier findings.

Death Toll Put at Six In West Canada Storm

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, April 1 (AP).—At least six persons were believed killed during the weekend by a windstorm that caused millions of dollars in damage in British Columbia. Winds were estimated at 70 miles an hour.

Two were known dead and three were presumed drowned in a boating accident. A woman was killed when a tree fell on her tent.

Inflation Curbs Loch Ness Monster Hunts

LOCH NESS, Scotland, April 1 (UPI).—Inflation has put the Loch Ness Investigation Bureau out of business after 13 years as watchdog for whatever it is that lurks in this freshwater lake and is called the Loch Ness Monster.

A recent 40-per-cent boost in British postal rates made it uneconomical to send out the bureau's newsletter. And because of increased costs, there no longer are many scientific expeditions needing the bureau's guidance for their monster-hunting probes with submarines, skin divers, sonar and other equipment.

So the bureau's secretary, Holly Arnold, 27, is closing the office and taking a job in Inverness.

Thousands of Jobs Threatened Blockade of U.K. Fishing Ports Is Spread

LONDON, April 1 (Reuters).—A blockade of 50 British ports by fishing boats today spread to the south and started to threaten thousands of jobs.

As the latest protest against cheap fish imports entered its second day, fish packers in Scotland said they were receiving only a fraction of their usual supply and would be forced to lay off workers soon.

A spokesman for the National Federation of Fishmongers said fish in British shops would soon be in short supply and "astronomically" expensive.

The blockade, which involves 8,000 fishermen and 1,300 craft lined up across harbor mouths, was concentrated in the north but today spread to the south coast port of Newhaven.

In southwest England fishermen voted to join the protest, with the naval port of Plymouth a likely target.

The men are seeking a ban

on fish imports from non-Common Market countries, mainly from Iceland, Norway and Poland, and an extension of British fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles.

The only hope for an end to the dispute came today from the Fisheries Acton Committee. A member, Jim Lovie, said the committee, the blockade's organizer, was seeking a meeting tomorrow with Hugh Brown, under secretary of state for Scotland.

If the fishermen received assurances from Mr. Brown, the blockade would be called off immediately. Mr. Lovie said he added "there will be no easing of the protest without pretty firm promises tied to a specific timetable."

It seems unlikely that Mr. Brown will be able to give such assurances to the fishermen, who say their blockade vessels have food and fuel enough to stay at sea for a week.

Agriculture Minister Fyfe last week told representatives the men that Norway was higher minimum prices frozen fish exports, and them to await the re-British diplomatic action.

Meanwhile, Britain's unilateral action over the 200-mile economic zone in the Labrador government aims at the Convention on the law of the sea.

In such a zone a state has exclusive rights to economic resources including the deep-sea fishery. David Ennals, said in a statement shortly before he left for Geneva to attend a conference.

He said that a 200-mile would provide better protection for the interests of British fishermen than the 50-mile which many of them were

Once, only governments and the multi-national "giants" had access to the counsel of Hudson Europe. Now you can subscribe to its regular economic and political forecasts.

HUDSON EUROPE is a private research company based in Paris, whose work for various corporations and for the U.S., French and Canadian governments has attracted world-wide attention.

Its multi-national staff is made up of social and political analysts as well as economists and trade specialists. Their sources, both official and unofficial, are literally all over the world. And the input to Paris is weighed and analyzed, *knowledgeably and dispassionately*, and presented to clients in a practical, easy-to-understand form.

Thus over the past several years, Hudson Europe has published more than 75 confidential reports and conducted more than 50 seminars and work sessions on such subjects as:

- Where Europe's Labor Will Come From in the 1980s.
- Petrodollars—Who is Vulnerable and Who is Not.
- The Limits of West German Growth.
- The Surprising Economic Outlook for Italy.

Wouldn't you like to have known, as early as last June, that the "official" price of gold would tacitly be abandoned—as it was at the Giscard-Ford meeting in Martinique last December?

Would your plans have changed had you known in September 1973 that the basic structural problems of the West German economy would outweigh the strengths of its export business—and that even without the oil crisis, Germany's economy would be in trouble, *serious trouble*, in 1975?

And what about oil? Did you even suspect, a year ago, that crude oil prices would actually begin to flatten out, then fall, in 1975—despite all indications to the contrary?

Hudson Europe's methodology and its conclusions are unusual, unorthodox and often unexpected. And its record of accuracy has been remarkably high:

- Fifteen months ago, Hudson Europe predicted—*accurately*—the drop in crude oil prices that is happening right now. This despite fourfold price increases at the time the forecast was made.
- More than 18 months ago, Hudson Europe predicted—*accurately*—the U.S. trade deficit for 1974, and the decline of the dollar against other major currencies.
- As early as 1971, Hudson Europe predicted—*accurately*—that British entry into the EEC wouldn't end the controversy over this move. It isn't settled yet.

But Hudson Europe's forecasts have always had a highly restricted audience: privileged persons connected with those companies and governments who commissioned Hudson Europe to make studies for them.

Now, for the first time, this material is being made available to others. In a joint venture with the esteemed International Herald Tribune, also Paris-based, Hudson Europe is publishing a regular and continuing analysis of what's happening, *why* it's happening and what *will* happen as a result.

It is called *The Hudson Letter*. "INFORMATION" ALONE ISN'T ENOUGH.

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Iraq Extends Its Amnesty For Kurdish Refugees in Iran

BAGHDAD, April 1 (Reuters).—Iraq has extended until the end of April the amnesty for Kurds who fled to Iran during the Kurdish rebellion in northern Iraq, the Iraqi news agency reported today.

The agency said the one-month extension was decided on last night by the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council for the benefit of those Kurds who had not been able to return to their homeland before the previous deadline of midnight last night.

The Command Council has warned that Kurds who continue to attack Iraqi forces after last night's expiration of the ceasefire, who commit acts of sabotage or refuse to surrender their arms, will face severe penalties. This usually means death.

Paralleling its determination to crush the 13-year-old Kurdish revolt, the Iraqi government is continuing its policy of helping

rebels who have surrendered to settle in the area of limit toomy.

The rebellion, led by Mustafa Barzani, 72, collapsed last month when Iran agreed to settle their differences and close their border to give infiltrators.

Iran had been giving them arms and artillery. It also set last night as a line for closing its border to Kurdish refugees trying to flee from Iraq.

Iraq maintains that it or not the rebels are a with the offer of limited only which took effect 13 ago, it is more than Iraq key, Syria or the Soviet have done for their populations.

Gen. Barzani has fled with two of his sons and a host of close aides, according to a Kurdish spokesman in Iraq. The spokesman said a of a million Kurds had crossed into Iran during amnesty period last month.

In Ankara, the independent Turkish Hurriyet Haber agency quoted Mahmud C. secretary-general of the E. Democratic party, as that more than 5,000 women, children and old died in their flight from Iraq to Iran.

He charged that many 1,000 rebels who wanted government forces during amnesty were massacred.

Cardinal Jaeger, Ex-Archbishop of Paderborn, Dies

PADERBORN, West Germany, April 1 (AP).—Lorenz Cardinal Jaeger, 82, former archbishop of the Westphalian city of Paderborn, died today in a local hospital, the archdiocese announced. The exact cause of death was not disclosed.

Cardinal Jaeger, who received his red cap from Pope Pius VI in 1965, resigned as archbishop in 1973 because of age and failing health.

The Most Rev. Johannes-Joachim Degenhardt, current archbishop of Paderborn, praised his predecessor as an "exemplary priest and bishop" in both peace and war.

Cardinal Jaeger was born in Halle, now part of East Germany, on Sept. 22, 1892. After military service during World War I, he was ordained on April 1, 1922.

In 1940, he was drafted into the German Army as a division chaplain and a year later named archbishop of Paderborn. He participated in the second Vatican Council in 1962 where he played an active role in support of Christian unity.

Gen. Luis Morejon QUITO, Ecuador, April 1 (Reuters).—Gen. Luis Morejon Almeyda, commander of the Ecuadorian Air Force, was killed today when his twin-engine plane crashed into a building when about to land at Quito's airport, an air force communiqué said.

Five persons, including three schoolchildren, were injured by flying wreckage.

West Germany Says It Plans A New Initiative With Poland

BONN, April 1 (Reuters).—West Germany, responding to Polish charges that it has lost interest in normalizing relations, has indicated it is planning a new initiative to restart deadlocked negotiations.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told the Hamburg *Morgenpost*, in an interview that he and Polish party leader Edward Giersek both realized "legal experts" had played too large a role in the discussions.

"What is needed is a political compromise. I'm not ruling out that there will be new initiatives in the course of the year by persons other than those who have conducted the talks so far," he said.

Problems arose in Bonn's relations with Warsaw after what looked like a breakthrough at the end of 1973, when Poland made conditional offer to allow the repatriation of 50,000 ethnic Germans.

A Question of Credits Negotiators were unable to agree on the financial credits it wanted in return. West Germany offered 1 billion marks (\$425 million) but Poland apparently considered that too little.

Mr. Schmidt did not make clear what form he thought the compromise should take, but said he knew that Mr. Giersek wanted to reach an understanding, as did the Bonn government.

In another newspaper interview, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said there should be no further delay in solving the problem.

Police Huntin Brain Behind Hospital Theft

PARIS, April 1 (AP).—The police have reported theft of half the head of an anarchist who went to guillotine in 1892.

After François-Claude Koenigstein, known as R. Chol, was beheaded for a terrorist act, a surgeon cut head in two to study brain. Half the head has since been kept in a preserve at the Salpêtrière Hospital.

Although the police sought a bulletin on the theft the physician from who the head was taken said it could be student prank for April Fools Day.

But Caution Tempers Power

Arab Wealth a New Force in Europe

By Alvin Shuster

ANDON, April 1 (NYT).—Harley Street, the Arabs' private doctors. In the dining rooms each night, Arab men try to beat the man at the blackjack and roulette.

Several London physicians are so busy that they have to go to night school to study the man who runs a shop in a luxury hospital, occupied by Arab men.

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South Africa Détente Policy Portends Profound Changes

By David B. Ottaway

HANNEBURG, April 1.—Southern Africa is undergoing the most profound changes in decades as South Africa makes a strong bid to a basis for détente with its neighbors to the north.

Kind of "détente fever" now this internationally isolated island of white supremacy, leaders have suddenly ended South Africa upon a journey to an uncertain nation.

his is the year of destiny for Africa," a businessman is walking on a tight-rope we cannot afford either backward or fall off," a son, an Africaner, said.

once, there appears to be a consensus among South Africa's mutually distrustful white and African-speaking nations that Prime Minister Vorster's détente diplomacy positive development to be read.

in white South Africa's most vocal critic at home, Chief Justice Buthe, applauds Mr. Vorster's effort. "It must be engaged. It advocates the settlement of our problems by peaceful means," he said in an interview.

black leaders can apply pressure on Vorster from inside the country while they blacken his states do this from outside. Perhaps we can converge, Vorster, squeeze him and about some meaningful change inside the country. Mr. Buthe said.

far, there has been no through in any of the three directly or indirectly affected by the new diplomacy.

Arab country would openly back our support for Israel except perhaps the Dutch and maybe the Germans," a senior American diplomat said. "There could be open confrontation with France, so pro-Arab, and it could all lead to a weakening and possible disintegration of NATO."

Aware of a political advantage over Israel among Europeans these days, Arab diplomats say they do not want to see that advantage drown in a wave of public reaction to the way oil money is flooding Europe.

"We know that many people get worried whenever it's announced that the producers have made another purchase of a building or shares in a famous company," an Arab diplomat in Paris commented. "I think you'll find the producers are very careful these days about what they buy to keep down that resentment."

But there is something of a paradox—people want the petrodollars back but they don't want anything that looks like a take-over.

Experts interviewed in major European capitals agree that the producers want to avoid flaunting their affluence before the Europeans, who are sensitive enough because of inflation and slump. Some bankers said the producers were too careful, suggesting that many were just not certain what to do with their money.

"It's sold some property to oil producers, but it wasn't easy," a French banker said. "They don't buy anything unless they see it and negotiations take a long time. Many are very sophisticated but very suspicious. They want to see

and touch before they buy. Of course, any stake of more than 20 per cent in a company needs formal approval from the Finance Ministry."

Apart from more complex deals, the producers are carefully buying apartment houses, hotels, shopping centers and shares in important companies.

There are reasons for Arab caution beyond the projected public opinion. A bank executive in Frankfurt noted that the producers "know they run the risk of danger to their own investments if they are too active and too dramatic," and they are "too sensitive" because governments could always act against them by legislation or expropriation.

"The Arabs are not interested so far in getting majorities because they realize that it would be easy for the host country to set up regulations to make it difficult to exercise their rights," said Armin Gutowski, an economist and professor at the University of Frankfurt. "Most of them go along with 10 to 20 per cent of companies."

Accordingly, the unease in Europe arises more from what the producers may do rather than what they have done. The pressure to keep investment houses linked to Israel out of underwriting syndicates caused only a small ripple—nothing like the furor in the United States.

Moreover, unlike the Americans, Western European officials have played down the Arab efforts to blacklist banks and companies. Despite quiet concern, most European governments, which are accustomed to opening their doors to foreign investors, are reluctant to take any dramatic steps to place obstacles in front of oil money.

"If we try to restrict the Arabs from investing, we will find ourselves in a very difficult position," a high West German official explained. "Traditionally we have had no restrictions on foreign investments. If we try to stop the Arabs, they would feel unwelcome and the reaction could be retaliation. We do have to watch things."

After the oil embargo that followed the October, 1973, war in the Middle East, European countries quickly yielded to Arab demands for political support against Israel, a move denounced by American officials, who found themselves without alliance backing in efforts to help the Israelis.

More Support
"When we first took that Arab stand right after the outbreak of war, we frankly panicked and upset much of the public in our countries," said a senior official in Brussels, headquarters of the nine-nation European Community. "We misread public attitudes. They were prepared to provide more support for Israel than we were prepared to do."

"It was the same thing next time, the public reaction would be different. The attitudes have shifted since the last war and I don't think it's necessarily because of oil, but out of a feeling that the Israelis have not done more to achieve peace."

The change in attitudes has spread to West Germany, which long supported Israel in a special relationship arising out of guilt over Nazi atrocities. The Germans are now attempting a more even-handed policy. "There is still a large reserve of support for Israel here," said a senior official close to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

"But I think a lot of emotion has gone out of it. There is a gradual realization that we need the Arab countries."



Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios walks to church in Nicosia yesterday to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the struggle for independence from Britain, which came in 1960.

Canadian UN Officer Is Killed in Cyprus Fighting

NICOSIA, April 1 (AP).—An officer of the Canadian contingent of the UN peace force in Cyprus was found shot dead today.

UN authorities presumed he was killed during a three-hour exchange of fire in Nicosia last night between Greek and Turkish Cypriot forces.

A UN spokesman said the officer was found dead

on the balcony of his room in the Ledra Palace Hotel, with a bullet wound in the head. His identity was withheld while relatives were being notified.

The time of death was determined as between 1:30 a.m. and 2:30 a.m., the spokesman said. This was during the height of the protracted gunbattle. The hotel is right on the line separating the sides.

Wants Balanced History Presented

Writer Seeks Black Role in Bicentennial

By Margot Hombrower

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI).—Frederick has soured the American bicentennial for many blacks, said Alex Haley, who wrote the best-selling "Autobiography of Malcolm X."

"Blacks are not going to be as gung-ho about celebrating as whites. They're not going around saying, 'Wow, great, we were slaves in 1776.'"

But Mr. Haley, 53, recently appointed by President Ford to a 25-member bicentennial advisory council, intends "to make certain nobody overlooks what blacks did to make this country."

"Blacks have just as intensive a stake in the country as anyone else," he said. "I have a great sense of pride in the role blacks played, slaves or not, in the creation of this country. It has not been our image to be there. Many people think blacks just kind of amorphously appeared on the plantation."

In Washington recently for the advisory council's first meeting, he talked about the bicentennial, about black history and his book "Roots," which will tell the story of his genealogy and of black people in America.

If the bicentennial is to be "an honest expression of our

spirit of 200 years of history," Mr. Haley said, "then we are going to be talking about the contributions of all of us."

"The South was built on the back of slave labor. They cleared the fields. They put forests to cultivation. They built things. There's almost nothing you can talk about in which blacks didn't play a role. They were cowboys in the West. They were with Lewis and Clark. Washington, D.C., was laid out by a black architect, Benjamin Banneker."

"History has obscured, and in some cases eliminated, the role of blacks. In the best schools, the books gave us the slaves mostly happy. There were a few mean masters but not many. There was Dr. Carter and Joe Louis and that was about it."

Mr. Haley speaks in the soft tones of his native Tennessee. Behind his words lies the experience of one who worked at menial jobs for 20 years before becoming a published writer.

A Saturday in 1965

"In World War II, I went into the service—and I came out of college—it was the rule that if you were black, you went in as a mess boy, waiting on tables, shining shoes."

"In Washington, at one time, every faculty member at [all-black] Dunbar High School was a Ph.D. Top students would go through rigorous training—Latin, you name it—and get degrees at Howard University, and consider themselves very fortunate to get jobs as mail carriers and as guards of public buildings."

"Blacks see so much transparent hypocrisy. Who would have thought that Boston, the cradle of liberty, would do what it's doing in the busing thing? In the 1960s they were sending down emissaries with Band-Aids to help the poor suffering people in the South, when the cancer was right there under their nose."

Mr. Haley, who was a cook in the Coast Guard for 20 years before some of his first-hand stories began to be published, has been involved in the bicentennial for about 10 years without really thinking about it.

It all started on a Saturday in 1965 when he happened to walk past the National Archives building here.

Spurred by some stories his grandmother had told him about his ancestors, he walked into the main reading room and asked for some 19th-century North Carolina census records.

From that day, Mr. Haley has almost single-mindedly devoted himself to researching his own genealogy and, in the process, the history of black Americans and of the nation itself.

He has traced his family on one side to an African called Kinte, who was captured near the Gambia River and transported to Annapolis in 1767, and on the other side to a Civil War colonel whose father emigrated from County Monaghan, Ireland, to the United States in 1789.

The story will be told in 1976 in the book "Roots" and in a 14-hour TV series.

Toronto Tower World's Tallest

TORONTO, April 1 (UPI).—Amid cheering and horn honking, a helicopter gently lowered a six-ton section of steel to the top of a communications tower yesterday to make it the tallest free-standing structure in the world.

The addition boosted the Canadian National Tower to 1,756 feet, eight feet taller than the previous record-holder, the Ostankino tower in Moscow. When finished, the Toronto tower will be 1,815 feet tall.

The slim tower, by Lake Ontario and near Toronto's downtown area, is nearly twice the height of the antenna-carrying Eiffel Tower in Paris.

Taiwan Wars on Litter

TAIPEI, April 1 (Reuters).—Spitting and littering in public places are banned by a law that went into effect today. Violators face a penalty of \$15.

Japanese Terrorists Cited

U.S. Report Warns of Attack In Stuttgart to Disrupt Trial

WASHINGTON, April 1 (Reuters).—Japanese terrorists are planning an attack on Stuttgart Airport in West Germany in an attempt to disrupt the trials of members of the militant Baader-Meinhof gang, according to a U.S. government report.

Security agents of the Federal Aviation Administration said that a 25-member Japanese terrorist squad was heading for Germany with plans either to hijack a plane at Stuttgart or to attack the airport.

The confidential memorandum was dated Feb. 11.

In Stuttgart, a police spokesman said today that a security alert has been in force at the airport for the last seven weeks. Since the alert was ordered on Feb. 8, all passengers have been closely checked, the airport has been fenced off with barbed wire and armored cars have been on patrol, he said.

Wave of Bombings

The memorandum did not say when the terrorists were expected in Germany.

Members of the militant Baader-Meinhof gang are to be tried for a wave of bombings, including one at a U.S. military base in Frankfurt several years ago.

The memorandum was made public by Rep. John Murphy, D-N.Y., who charged that the FAA's practice of keeping confidential its reports on security at international airports hindered efforts to make the airports more secure.

FAA officials maintain that publication of reports highlighting security lapses would make the airports more vulnerable to terrorist attacks.

Vulnerable Airports

In November, Rep. Murphy released an FAA list of 18 major airports in Western Europe that the agency claimed were vulnerable to terrorist attack because of poor security.

The congressman also released a confidential report which he said was provided by FAA security personnel—detailing a West German investigation into security at Frankfurt and Munich airports.

The West German investigation was prompted by release of the FAA report, which listed Frankfurt and Munich airports among the 18, Mr. Murphy said.

The probe, conducted by a unit of West Germany's federal crime investigation office, found weak spots at Frankfurt through which potential hijackers could reach an aircraft departure area "easily and unobserved."

The report said, in part: "It would be sufficient to paint a bus yellow and provide it with the Lufthansa company sign and all the gates would open automatically."

Extremist Threat

TOKYO, April 1 (Reuters).—The extremist Japanese Red Army has sent a letter to the Swedish Embassy in Athens threatening an attempt to release two Japanese sent home from Sweden last month, police said here today.

The two men, identified as Jun Nishikawa, 24, and Kazuo

Marseilles Abductors

Ask 3 Million Francs
MARSEILLES, April 1 (Reuters).—The owner of a chain of supermarkets here was kidnapped March 24 by men demanding a 3-million-franc (\$710,000) ransom, police said today.

He is Armenian, Paroutian, an Armenian, who had spent 13 years in jail in the United States for drug smuggling, police said.

Tohira, 22, were arrested in Stockholm last month while photographing and sketching a building housing six embassies.

They were deported to Japan, where they are being questioned by police.

Police in Tokyo said that the letter sent to the Swedish Embassy in Athens was written in English and signed by the Japanese Red Army.

Makarios Backs Opening by PLO Of Cyprus Office

NICOSIA, April 1 (AP).—Archbishop Makarios has consented to the opening of an office in Cyprus by the Palestine Liberation Organization, it was announced here yesterday.

The announcement followed a meeting between President Makarios and a delegation of the PLO's Executive Committee.

The announcement added that the delegation delivered a message to President Makarios from PLO leader Yasser Arafat. This expressed "the friendly feelings and support of the Palestinian people to the people of Cyprus in their struggle for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus," the announcement said.

It added that President Makarios in turn assured the Palestinian leaders "that the Cyprus government fully supports the immediate implementation of Resolution 236 and 337 of the United Nations General Assembly on the Palestine problem and recognizes as the only permanent representative of the Palestinian people the Palestine Liberation Organization under Mr. Arafat."

Oil Spill Spreads To Rio Beaches

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 1 (AP).—An oil spill inside Guanabara Bay here has blackened beaches, poisoned seafish and fowl and provoked fire alerts on docks, authorities reported yesterday.

The 118,000-ton tanker, Tarik Ibn Ziyad, flying the Iraqi flag, leaked tons of crude petroleum on Friday near the Rio-Niteroi Bridge, officials said. The cause of the spill has not been disclosed.

Strong winds during the week-end spread the oil into swimming areas, fishing grounds and docks.

DIAMONDS

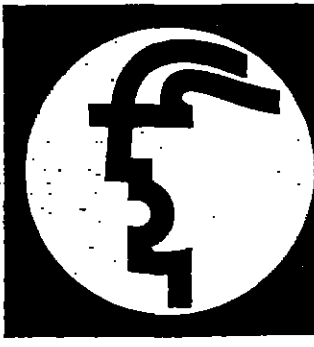
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Lon Nol Departs

Amid the terrors and hardships suffered by so many thousands of refugees in Indochina, the departure of Marshal Lon Nol, ailing chief of a terminally ill government, may not appear large in human terms. But his leaving marks the end of a Cambodian era, and, just possibly, the beginning of the end of the most acute sufferings of the Cambodian people.

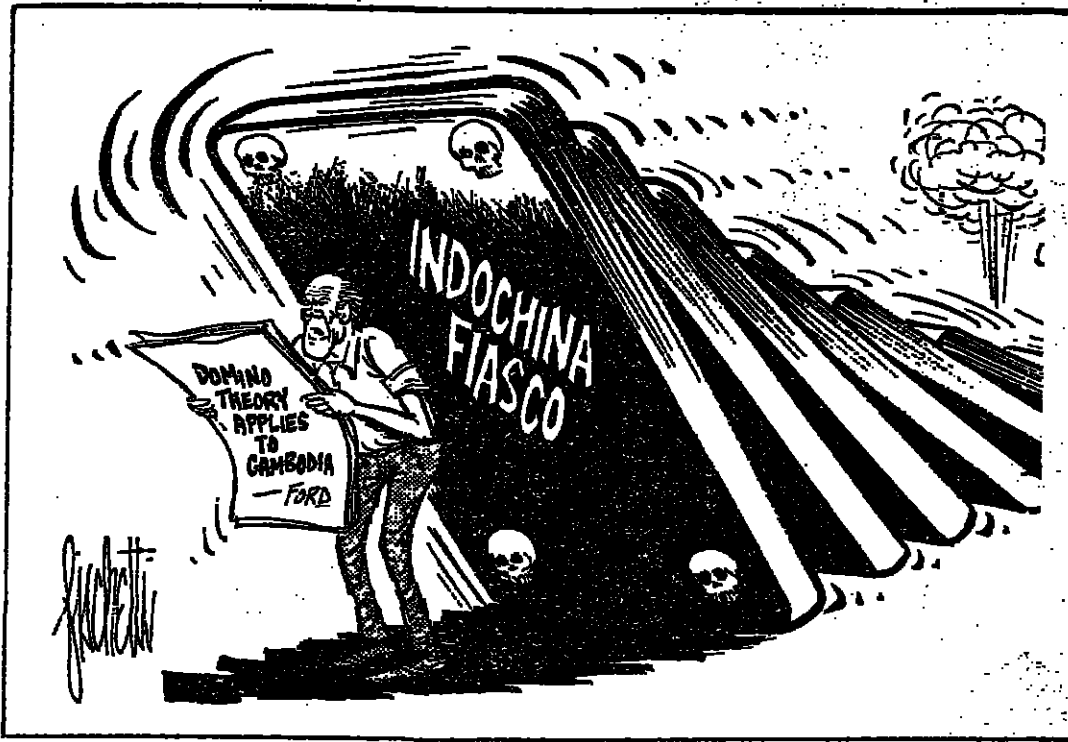
Lon Nol has borne a heavy burden of blame for those sufferings. He was the leader of the revolt that overthrew Prince Sihanouk in 1970; acting, then, elected President of the Khmer Republic, whose brief course seems to be ending in blood and tears. But it should not be forgotten that the rebellion against the rule of Sihanouk, that somewhat *opera bouffe* prince, who had initially proclaimed Cambodia's independence of France and then, with many twists and turns, maintained that independence during the early years of the Vietnamese war, did have popular backing.

Prince Sihanouk always insisted on the sovereignty and neutrality of Cambodia. But his neutrality had a tilt: it allowed the use of Cambodian territory by the Communists opposing the Saigon regime until the Cambodian people (or at least a part of it) became inflamed against all Vietnamese and expressed it by rioting. Cambodia had economic problems, too, and the combination of hard times and hatred of the Vietnamese,

especially those who exploited Sihanouk's neutrality, precipitated the Lon Nol rebellion.

Now the Communist connection appears to be paying off for Prince Sihanouk, as the Khmer Rouge encircle Phnom Penh. The Indians recognize Sihanouk as head of state and he issues stern refusals of any reconciliation with "bandits" or "traitors." This does not augur well for any negotiated settlement between the now ill-matched forces in Cambodia, even after Lon Nol has left. And it may well be causing serious thought in Bangkok, for Thailand and Cambodia have boundary disputes of long standing, disputes which were in abeyance during the military stalemate in Indochina, but which may well be revived should Sihanouk return in the Khmer Rouge baggage wagons.

In other words, Lon Nol's departure may be decisive for the government he leaves behind, but not necessarily for his people or his neighbors. It may not be possible for them to say to him, as King Priam said to Helen, at the siege of Troy: "I bear you no ill will at all: I blame the gods." As in the fall of Troy, the impending fall of Phnom Penh is the result of many blunders and many faults, on the part of many. Lon Nol must bear his share of blame. But his seizure of power was not a simple case of greed for glory; it had its roots in many ills that his land had suffered. And, unhappily, the end of that suffering is not yet in sight.



Portugal's Lesson in Marxism

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—When the Portuguese military deposed the ancient regime last April, the liberal democracies looked to Lisbon for confirmation—at last—that democracy is the system to which 20th century societies naturally gravitate.

There was a spate of romantic writing about Lisbon's "springtime of freedom"—let a hundred Portuguese flowers bloom, and all that. Such writing is part of the liberal tradition of confusing the desirable with the probable.

"France standing at the top of golden hours/And human nature seeming born again." That was Wordsworth's description of France on the way from Louis XVI to Robespierre to Napoleon. Today Portugal is on the way from despotism to a "People's Democracy."

Lost Vigor

There is an elegiac quality to Portugal's modern history, a sense of lost vigor, of a melancholy fate.

Unlike Spain, which looks into the Mediterranean, Portugal is an Atlantic nation, looking outward. During the 15th and 16th centuries, Portugal was everywhere, a nation of navigators and cartographers sailing gloriously off the maps.

Around 1520, the Papal Chancery prepared a table of precedents ranking the world's leaders in order of importance. It ranked the King of Portugal over the King of England. But great explorers often are not great developers, and the modern world belongs to those with gifts for intellectual and industrial development. For 300 years Portugal has been a little country at the back of beyond, vegetating on the European periphery.

In 1910, the king was exiled. By 1926 the republic had experienced approximately 40 governments and 20 insurrections. A distinguished and disgusted republican poet described the republic as "a triumphal march into the sewer." The armed forces agreed, and took over. Soon an economics professor named Salazar assumed supreme power and ran Portugal, to the extent that

it needed running, until his stroke in 1970.

Salazar was not one of Europe's romantic reactionaries. He did not try to restore the monarchy, symbol of Portugal's decadence. Nor did he seek to cure the decadence with a "new order." He was an old-fashioned Renaissance despot, not a modern totalitarian; he just wanted order, not the creation of a new man and a new society.

By the time Salazar died in 1970, Portugal was like a ship sinking, slowing and on an even keel.

For centuries Portugal has been like a man made anemic by a mysterious, debilitating allergy to modernity. And by the 1960s, it had a very affliction, guerrilla insurrections in its African territories.

Portugal's Army was demoralized by dirty little wars it could not win. And Portugal lacked a tradition of military deference to civilian authority. It also lacked the structure of political competition.

The Communist party, by nature conspiratorial, did better than most of its potential rivals under the old despotism's repression, and in the first months of the new regime it penetrated the bureaucracy and the alienated army.

Today it puts political skills and ideological coherence at the service of the military's men of action. It also arranges for them the warm attentions of a great power, the Soviet Union.

It is hard to get soldiers back into the barracks once they have clanked around the corridors of power. And Portugal's leftist soldiers evidently believe that Communism can help them put wind in Portugal's slack sails.

Today Portugal is ruled by a Supreme Revolutionary Council, an echo of the Committee of Public Safety. The Council issues laws, if that word has a place in a system that allows the jailing of businessmen for making loans to "social reactionaries" and for undefined "economic sabotage."

The Council has nationalized

insurance companies, and banks upon which opposition parties and newspapers depend for credit. It has banned some parties, including some leftist rivals of the Communists, and the moderate Christian Democratic party.

The Council has authorized local organizations, many of them Communist dominated, to count the ballots in the April 25 elections. Robert Moss, of the London Economist, reports that Communist party members have been urged to vote by 10 a.m. and to spend the rest of the day demonstrating and otherwise disrupting other people's access to the polls.

It has been said that the Iberian nations and Russia are the least European nations in Europe because they did not experience the Reformation. They did not experience those great clashes of ideas that made tolerance a practical necessity, and set limits to the power of the state over the individual.

Today Portugal, a stunted nation, is being taught vulgar Marxism, not tolerance. Its tutor is the Communist party, whose leader, Alvaro Cunhal, spent many years in Prague, and who applauded the Red Army's invasion of Prague in 1968. Cunhal knows in the detail the events that led up to Feb. 24, 1948, when Czechoslovakia became a "People's Democracy."

To begin with, the Russians

U.S. and Soviet Union And Their Ties to Iraq

By C. L. Sulzberger

BAGHDAD—Washington is officially represented in Iraq only by a diminutive U.S. interests section staffed by American diplomats under the Belgian Embassy. King Baudouin's solemn young face adorns the embassy where one might expect a picture of General Ford. Yet, despite this Iraqi diplomatic link, the position of the United States is becoming steadily more important.

Trade has suddenly soared with American exports to Iraq amounting from \$225 million in 1971 to \$284 million last year. Iraqi Airways has bought five Boeing and ordered eight more; a Texas company is constructing a new deep-sea oil terminal, and U.S. Steel has sold several drilling rigs with a prospect of large new contracts.

Like Algeria, the country whose ideology spokesman Saddam Hussein finds closest to Iraq's own Ba'ath credo, this nation is prepared to trade with America and seek its technical know-how—while rejecting normal diplomatic relations. "The main reason" for that refusal, says Hussein, "is the U.S. attitude on national and regional issues. We want the United States to know that we are very carefully watching its policy in the Arab homeland."

Foe of Israel

What Hussein refers to here is Washington's policy toward Israel, a land with which Iraq has considered itself formally at war since 1948. It had no use for the Kissinger negotiations and is very hard-nosed about any deal at all with the Israelis. But—just like Algeria—Iraq's efforts to develop itself and use American technology to speed the process need not be hampered by the formal diplomatic gap, Hussein concedes.

"American policy as it is now conducted is our enemy," he insists. "But the Arabs, of whom we are a part, are not against the American people or the American people; only against American policy. We feel uncomfortable about U.S. meddling in our internal affairs, in the regional policy of the Middle East. If there is a change in this, we shall respond immediately."

Nevertheless, if the United States has its troubles with this rigidly disciplined regime, so does the Soviet Union—despite the facts that Baghdad and Moscow are allied under a bilateral treaty of friendship and that this country depends wholly on Soviet arms supplies.

To begin with, the Russians

have made themselves unpopular commercially. Iraq resented it when Moscow bought large amounts of oil here and resold it abroad at a profit and for hard currency. Moreover, as one Arab diplomat explained to me: "When making a business deal an Iraqi always thinks of four things and in the following order: (1) time (how long it will take); (2) performance (efficiency); (3) cost; and finally (4) the nationality of the other participant. Russia," he added, "has lost out here by trying to fix priorities in precisely the reverse order."

Furthermore, there is an ideological antipathy between the ruling Ba'ath party and Communism. Iraq's Communists have hitherto been kept in a shaky alliance with the Ba'athists, to prevent them from joining up with the Kurds. Now that the Kurdish insurrection has been squashed, Hussein has little need to cater any more to Marxism, at least in the open.

During the past two years two crucial developments combined to undermine the reasons for Iraq's economic and political dependence on the Soviet Union. On Feb. 28, 1973, Baghdad reached a settlement with the old Iraq Petroleum Co., thereby winding up a legacy of disputes with the Western oil consortium while boosting production here.

Then, last month, Hussein and the Shah made a deal terminating Iranian aid to the Kurdish insurrection in exchange for increasing Iran's riverain rights along the vital Shatt-Al-Arab estuary.

The first development opened up Iraq to major commerce with the West. Since then the Soviet bloc hasn't gained a single major contract. All have gone to France, Britain, West Germany, Japan and the United States. At the same time, increased petroleum output is paying for these deals. A forthcoming five-year development plan will cost some \$20 billion.

Moscow's only remaining hold is the military relationship. And, while Hussein says he doesn't contemplate diversifying his arms sources or diminishing the moderately large Soviet mission, he has worked out minor new weapons contracts with the West and training accords with Britain, Italy, France and Spain.

So even there the Soviet hold is slipping. U.S. arms may still be out in the diplomatic cold but he and his friends are burrowing toward the economic hearth. With Iran it is the reverse.

A Responsible Move by Cairo

President Sadat's decision to reopen the Suez Canal next June 5, despite the failure of the American effort to negotiate another partial Egyptian-Israeli agreement, is a smart move, as well as a responsible one. It emphasizes the Egyptian President's freedom of action and his desire to maintain his "American connection," the more so in light of widespread predictions that he would now have to protect himself politically by moving towards Moscow or the radical Arabs. It rewards the foreign states eager to use the canal and encourages their further political and economic cooperation. It makes a resumption of war less likely, since a waterway full of world shipping is a very high barrier against an attack from either direction across it. And it serves the basic Egyptian diplomatic strategy of isolating Israel, for only in the context of a further Israeli withdrawal would Israel-bound cargoes (but not Israeli ships) have been allowed through the canal.

In his weekend statement, President Sadat made two other nicely honed announcements. He agreed to a three-month extension (starting on April 24) of the UN Sinal buffer force. The extension represents a bow to the UN. The three-month period underlines his own capacity for initiative. He also suggested that the 20-nation Arab League represent the Palestinians when the Geneva conference resumes. This puts Mr. Sadat in the position of having made a constructive proposal to deal with one of the prickliest issues facing Geneva—how to get around American and Israeli refusal to deal, at least for the foreseeable future, with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Those who find fault with his proposal take on themselves the burden of improving on it.

Israel, meanwhile, remains dead in the water, diplomatically speaking. All of the

major diplomatic advantages to Egypt in opening the canal on the eighth anniversary of its closing are major diplomatic disadvantages to Israel. Having failed to reach another disengagement accord with Egypt, Israel is in a very weak position to ask even that Israel-bound cargoes be permitted transit. Premier Rabin, well-known in the past for disparaging the UN, was reduced after Mr. Sadat's speech to chiding the UN's peacekeeping mandate for more than three months. Having turned down an agreement with Egypt in order to hold together an uneasy and untrusting domestic constituency, Mr. Rabin now seems just to be playing for time. Egypt moves ahead on its own policy but Israel has no evident idea how to proceed except to ask a miffed United States to use its "good offices" to get some diplomatic movement going, in or out of Geneva.

Israel had its reasons for turning down the Egyptian disengagement offer relayed approvingly by the United States. But having turned that offer down, it must do something a good deal better than sitting tight sniping at Egypt and appealing to the United States to do something to break the impasse. Israel, in brief, has worked itself into a position where it will be under increasing pressure to offer a feasible and responsible proposal for peace, one that goes beyond the tired slogans of its past diplomacy and holds out some reasonable prospect of satisfying all the principals in the Mideast dispute. That means not just Egypt and the other neighboring Arab states but also the Palestinians. So long as Israel fails to make that kind of proposal, its strength and support will be in jeopardy and it will be vulnerable to just such tactics as Anwar Sadat used so effectively the other day.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Kaunda Cracks the Whip

By ordering the arrest in Zambia of five leaders of the Rhodesian liberation movement known as ZANU, President Kaunda has signaled his intention so far as possible to remove all obstacles to negotiations for a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia. The closing of the offices in Lusaka of ZANU and two rival groups, which had agreed in December to merge, underscores Mr. Kaunda's determination.

The arrests reflect Zambia's belief that dissidents in ZANU were responsible for the recent murder of Herbert Chitepo, the ZANU leader outside Rhodesia. They are a further rebuke to the ZANU militants, who bitterly resisted pressures from Zambia and other African governments for unification of the black liberation groups. The militants' preference is to continue guerrilla war against Rhodesia's white minority regime.

At the outset of President Kaunda's explorations with Prime Minister Vorster of South Africa for a possible Rhodesian solution, it was recognized that the major obstacles would be the intransigence and unreliability of Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, the deep-seated and long-standing

differences among the black liberation movements and the sharp divisions inside ZANU.

In the circumstances it was a considerable achievement in December when Mr. Kaunda and three African colleagues got the Rhodesian liberation movement to accept a merger. At the same time Mr. Vorster persuaded Mr. Smith to release imprisoned black Rhodesian leaders, clearing the way for representatives of the Rhodesian whites and blacks to agree on a cease-fire in the guerrilla war and to negotiate a new Rhodesian constitution.

The constitutional talks have been halted for weeks by a resumption of Mr. Smith's familiar stalling and double-talk and by a reappearance of the fissures inside ZANU and among the liberation groups. At considerable political risk, President Kaunda has given fresh evidence of his determination to get the negotiations back on the track. It is now up to Mr. Vorster to resume his efforts to persuade Mr. Smith to accept reality.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 2, 1900

LONDON—The city of Dublin has never before seen such vast crowds, says the Daily Mail, as those which now throng its brilliantly decorated streets. From Ulster, from Galway, from Kerry, day by day the poor Irish capital, crowded with the poor, is to make a public entrance of the most impressive character into the Irish capital this week and preparations are hastily proceeding.

Fifty Years Ago

April 2, 1925

NEW YORK—The Lambs Club is debating the question of letting down the bars and permitting women to participate in their annual "Gambol" show which will soon be held. Gloria Swanson is wanted for one of the roles in the skit and a vote will be taken next Sunday. But it is said to be very doubtful if the Lambs will change their rule which has always barred women from the actors' club.

Letters

Discord

Arthur Rubinstein (DET, March 15) is unquestionably the finest pianist alive, and one of the greatest ever, and his advanced age (88) alone should entitle him to an eccentricity or two, but his views on Israel, Richard Strauss and censorship in general are all unimpeachable malarky and cannot be left unchallenged. As anyone who has been during the war could tell Mr. Rubinstein, and probably has, Richard Strauss was never a Nazi, active or otherwise. He did accept some kind of Mickey Mouse title from the Propaganda Ministry largely in an effort to preserve the life of his musical secretary, a Jewish lady who happened to be married to his only son and the mother of his grandchildren. His fight to have his charming little masterpiece "Die Schweigende Frau" performed despite the fact that the work's librettist, Stefan Zweig, was a Jew is a matter of record.

Even if none of the above were true, what right have the Israelis or any other country to ban the works of a great composer? This is the kind of behavior one would expect from uneducated rednecks, fascists, junta colonels, Iron Curtain commissars and not from a nation which makes the (illusory?) claim of being the only democracy in the area.

DONALD ARTHUR, Munich.

U.S. Foreign Policy

As a concerned "overseas" American, I must again with embarrassment when I read George Will's description of the inconsistencies of U.S. foreign policy this century (DET, March 19)—although I doubt my Scottish friends will appreciate his introductory allegation—but I also worry about the willing self-deception we practice. The carrot and/or stick will direct human activity—Mideast diplomacy and the present Portuguese coercion—but too often one fails to define one's terms.

Mr. Will has not defeated the price mechanism by saying it will not produce a winning army

Free Nations

On the basis of your reporting (DET, 29-30, DET) our Comparative Survey of Freedom, your correspondent Paul Franks of Saint-Jeanet (Jan. 8, DET) asked by which criteria France was not included among the 17 "most free" nations. Mr. Franks has just brought that query to our attention.

Freedom House makes a year-round, objective estimate of the level of political and civil rights in 123 nations and 57 dependencies. We compare individual rights in one country with the norm in another. In the field of political rights, France ranks with the most free nations. There are authentic political candidates and multiple parties, freedom from military and foreign control, valid changes of power based upon authentic choices and elections, though somewhat less than the full functioning of the

Free Nations

electoral system down to the local levels. Under civil rights, we examine the independence of the press, the tradition of press freedom, the independence of radio and television, the independence of the judiciary (particularly with respect to a citizen's right to bring actions against the national government), the individual's rights vis-à-vis the police and the courts, and a range of related matters. On several counts, France does not quite measure up to the level of the Scandinavian countries, the United Kingdom, the United States and several other nations. French radio and television are not as independent as, say, the BBC in Britain; the French police have significantly greater authority, with fewer rights retained by the citizen; surveillance and similar invasions of individual privacy have long been officially sanctioned, with less restraint than in other democracies.

Our survey noted, however, that "the new French government has made a number of moves to improve the civil rights of its people. These include the banning of official whitewashing, a recommitment of the government to the establishment of judicial review of laws that may infringe civil liberty."

We have not changed our rating yet for there should be a longer period of experience with actual behavior in this climate. Even now, our survey noted, France is among the world's minority of free nations, if not by a hair—among the 17 "freest."

LEONARD R. SUTSMAN, Executive Director, New York.

Midwest Questions

Re C. L. Sulzberger's "A Time for Silence," (DET, 29, DET, March 29): Firstly, who but the Russians would take over the struggle for peace in the Middle East and at what price? More importantly, how could a "new U.S. diplomatic offensive in the Middle East" or anywhere be both secret and silent?

PATRICIA BROCH, Lausanne, Switzerland.

VIES IN PARIS

The Front Page—
The Third Time Around

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

April 1 (EET)—That old comedy about journalism was practiced in Chirac the 1920s. "The Front Page" is back again for the third time. Its latest effort by Billy Wilder, whose use of cynicism is in time a story's malice and mis-He has preserved its bite, its raucous belly and its fast pace; if a few grace notes are sour, he ruined the main show. Elaborating on the play, there, Ben Kash and MacArthur, paid their left-handed compliments to their old Chicago editor certain of their former colleagues. Their as might have been ex- as in the form of a t nose. Not did they their recollections, various ns and policemen of the

g the scene in the press- the Cook County Jail on of the execution of an st who has killed a black an, they merely touched the canery surrounding the a mayor, with re-election fting and with an anxious the black vote, vows that ngling shall take place delay. However, the, undergoing a last-minu- mination by a psychiatrist, his escape. A reporter

hides the fugitive in a roll-top desk, telephones his editor for help and then the two confer on their scoop as bullets fly and a frantic search rocks the jail.

Wilder has restaged the main body of the play profitably. It is constantly fast and funny, but his moves to "open it up" with excursions from the pressroom to a hit. The shot of the wounded psychiatrist bounding out of an ambulance to roll downhill on his stretcher is more reminiscent of Laurel and Hardy than of Hacht and MacArthur and the sight of the dashing newsmen's prospective bride playing the organ in a movie house is needless. One Wilder innovation is a comic improvement. He has transformed the play's journalist who feared germs into an effeminate reporter, a role amusingly taken by David Wayne.

Jack Lemmon as the redoubtable reporter who would abandon journalism for marriage with his Sunday-suit finery, cane-twirling, smart-aleck delivery, bursts of popular song and period gags, suggests Jack Oakie. Walter Matthau as his hard-boiled boss steals most of the scenes with seasoned nonchalance. Matthau's editor is quite different from the diabolical quicksilver of Osgood Perkins who created the part. Matthau, however, suits the occasion admirably, providing a masterpiece in understatement. Vincent Gardenia as the dumb-



Walter Matthau and Jack Lemmon in "The Front Page."

bell sheriff, Martin Gabel as the psychiatrist, Allen Jenkins in a brief bit, Dore Merande as the janitor, and those who represent the press corps neatly execute their assignments, while Carol Burnett as the streetwalker who pities the prisoner has a happy if ham-flavored role. "The Front Page" remains one of the funniest of American comedies.

Bertrand Tavernier is among the most promising of younger French film-makers as was amply

proven last season with his first full-length offering, "L'Horloger de Saint-Paul" in "Que la Fête Commence" (at the Concorde-Palace and the Champs Palace) he has attempted to portray corruption in high places when Philippe d'Orléans served as regent during the childhood of Louis XV. As a director Tavernier displays skill, but as a dramatist he has failed to assemble the individual scenes into a satisfactory whole.

Drawing on the memoirs of Saint-Simon and other chroniclers of the epoch and on modern

evaluations of the period, he gives us glimpses of those colorful times. The intrigues of the regent and his disreputable cronies, the Abbé Dubois, their orgies and feasts, their political and diplomatic plotting are the main themes. But Tavernier has also included vignettes of court and underworld life; the thwarted Breton revolt and the capture of its leader; the Comte de Horn's stabbing of a broker and his theft of his victim's wallet.

This collection of incidents tends to become oppressive and the dramatic development is slow. To remedy this a prophetic ending has been tacked on. When the ailing regent's coach runs down a peasant child the first murmurings of the French Revolution are heard. The acting is of the first order with Philippe Noiret as the plump regent, Jean Rochefort as the evil abbe and Jean-Pierre Marielle as the Breton nationalist.

"Paths of Glory" (at the France-Hyattes in English) has been held from French release for 20 years by censors who felt that it reflected on the honor of the French Army. It is based on Humphrey Cobb's novel, which related a harsh measure taken by leaders during World War I. As a result of an unsuccessful attack on a German post, three soldiers were drawn from the defeated regiment, charged with cowardice in the face of the enemy and executed as a warning to their comrades.

Few films age well and this one is now stylistically stale. It was directed by Stanley Kubrick, but one is certain that he would direct it quite differently today. Kubrick is an unlikely French colonial and the scenes of the prisoners' last night in their cell and their execution have an old-fashioned stagey quality after 20 years. The late Wayne Morris as the cowardly officer is acceptable, though he seems to have wandered out of "What Price Glory" into the French forces. The only truly convincing performance is that of the late Adolphe Menjou as the staff general.

"Flesh Gordon" (at the Boul' Mich and the Balzac in English) is a childish endeavor to eroticize the comic-book hero. In it the superhero and his girl friend fly in a spaceship to the planet Porno, there to encounter more nudity and feminism than is usually permitted on French screens. To be cast into a dungeon by its ruler, and to be pursued by a monster.

Sung Dynasty Ship

HONG KONG, April 1 (Reuters).—Archaeologists in east China have discovered a sunken wooden cargo ship believed to have been built 900 years ago during the Sung Dynasty (960-1279). Radio Peking has reported. The ship, more than 24 yards long and nine yards wide with a cargo capacity of 200 tons, was buried in sea mud off a beach in Fukien Province.

in With Palate and Palette

By Naomi Barry

FILE French Food" has listed Richard Olney into ss of the Food Establish- with Julia Child, James and Craig Claiborne. A k writer with obvious lays represents power all y down to the farm and d by his industry vintners, makers, avocado growers,

born, Olney is compa- rative to the U.S. gourmet having lived abroad for us. Following studies at Brooklyn Museum Art he went to Paris to paint, ce, he discovered he had as well as a palette and on to develop both.

First visit to the United n eight years was a coast- thump of his book on television and in stores. were lectures before chile nonations before house classes—James Beard's in rk and Julie Danner in Philadelphia. The Restaurant in New York uring Olney recipes and elections in a well-ad- forthright of "Simple Dinners" at \$26 a head, public has lapped up Ol- some of the profession- h Olney had stayed put. Provençal village of Sol- ices and remained their nd private secret: his

knowledge of French food is challenging. His knowledge is both practical and theoretical since his pot-to-pot cooking chum for years has been the starred French chef Georges Garin.

English and French Furthermore, Olney is capable not only of writing literate English, but can also write elegant French and has been a long-time contributor to "Cuisine et Vins de France."

The amateurs on the other hand, don't feel threatened. Tulio women gave him a red joggling suit in gratitude for his poulet jendai jerci au four. The split baked chicken stuffed beneath the skin with a mash of ricotta, parmesan, butter and sage (described in detail from pages 383-396) was one of the hits of the tour. Women throughout the Midwest promised to stop heaping party dinner dishes like Blue Flute Specials and desert from sweet slaw alto-

A disappointed Californian who had driven hours to watch Olney make beurre blanc in San Francisco threw a tantrum when he found the Butter Sauce Nantais had been scratched from the program. It was to have accompanied striped bass, but the fish was frozen and Olney would have none of it. Beurre blanc has a



Richard Olney, the author of "Simple French Food."

mystique and some restaurants in France have based their business on it.

To mollify his fan, Olney called for a small heavy saucepan, white wine, wine vinegar, shallots and unsalted butter. With nothing more complicated than a wire whisk, he casually produced a foaming beurre blanc.

His flashiest performance was before James Beard's class of experts when he boned a duck through the throat in 10 minutes. His first attempt at this delicate technique, he admits, did take him an hour and a half and he found the skin in several places. Anyone with a good pair of hands can master it, he affirms. Without good hands, you can't be a good cook anyway, he says.

Semantic Confusion The title of Olney's book has caused a grain of semantic confusion. His interpretation of simple food has nothing to do with fast, easy or inexpensive. Although he is proudly frugal, in the sense that he wastes nothing, his insistence on the finest fresh ingredients does not necessarily add up to less expensive. Simplicity in food he equates with digestibility and purity of flavor.

To refine the sauce of a sim-

ON THE
ARTS AGENDA

"Al Gran Solo Carlo d'Amore," a new work with music by Luigi Nono, will have its world premiere April 4 by the La Scala company at the Teatro Lirico in Milan, with Claudio Abbado conducting, Yuri Lubimov as stage director, David Borovsky the designer and with choreography by Leonid Jakobson.

Sidney Weiss, concertmaster of the Orchestra National de Monte Carlo, and Lane Anderson, the orchestra's first cellist, will be the soloists in two forthcoming concerts under the direction of Lovro von Matacic. Anderson will be soloist in Tchaikovsky's "Variations on a Rococo Theme" April 30 at the Salle Garnier in Monte Carlo. Weiss will play Mozart's Violin Concerto No. 5 at the Marseilles Opera on April 24. Hindemith's "Symphonic Metamorphosis" and Brahms's Symphony No. 1 complete both these programs.

Riccardo Muti will make his first Paris appearances April 14 and 16 at the Palais des Congrès to conduct the Orchestre de Paris in a program composed of Porgy and Bess's "Sinfonia" and Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms" and "Firebird." Michelle Freni and Teresa Berganza will be the vocal soloists, and the Stéphane Caillat and Philippe Caillat chorales and the Madrigal de Paris Ensemble will also participate.

mering stew, the Olney method is to keep but one half the pot on the fire. This side will be at a slow boil. Meanwhile, scum and impurities will rise to the surface of the off-fire half from where they easily can be spooned off.

For several summers, Olney taught a cooking class in Avignon, France, for Americans. The clarity with which he presents his written recipes speaks a good teacher. The prose is adult and there is never a moment's doubt as to what he means.

The recipes are exciting and different. Reading them, you are tempted to cook them because you would like to eat them. The vegetable section is delightful. Among the interesting possibilities in this domain are zucchini stuffed with sorrel; braised onions stuffed with chopped bacon and mushrooms; baked whole eggplant to be accompanied with olive oil, salt, pepper, lemon and finely chopped parsley. Leeks and squid in red wine have brought forth a rash of raves from all who have tasted it. Stewed scallops and cucumbers with dill are an off-beat suggestion for a barbecue.

Following his American visit, Olney intends to stay close to Solles-Tomas for a while and concentrate on painting. For some fun cooking, however, he would like to try his hand with Claude Peyrol of the Vivarais in Paris.

"He is a chef who interests me very much," he said.

"Simple French Food," by Richard Olney, published by Atheneum, \$12.50.

هكزمن الأصيل

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Trifling, Indispensable Coconut

TO the American or European nibbling a coconut candy bar or savoring a cake with shredded coconut frosting or eating a slice of coconut custard pie, the coconut seems no more than an airy trifle, agreeably exotic and easily dispensable. But for one-third of this planet's population, the coconut is one of the most important foods in the world.

The coconut palm, says the Encyclopaedia Britannica, "is one of the world's most important crop trees." No other tree delivers so much to the people of so widespread an area," wrote Rafael Steinberg in "Pacific and Southeast Asian Cooking," in the Time-Life "Foods of the World" series. For humid tropical countries the coconut is even more important than the date palm for arid tropical countries. It dominates a vast region extending from Thailand to Hawaii. In Western Africa the coconut is a food almost as important as the peanut and the palm nut. It is less prominent in the diet of tropical America, where there are more competing foods, but even there it plays a considerable role in the kitchen.

In Bali, women are forbidden to touch coconut palms. The taboo seems to be based on some long forgotten, deeply rooted primitive fear that the fertility of the tree might be drained off into the fertility of the woman; the former was apparently considered more important. In Thailand, Brahmin babies are bathed at the age of one month in water in which a coconut has been placed. In the Philippines, the first solid or semi-solid food it is permitted to eat. In the Philippines, rival hands no longer fight each other for coconut oil (tapi) as they used to do, but those ancient battles are commemorated in a traditional dance called magla-tatik; the dancers strap half coconut shells to their hands, elbows, knees, thighs, chests and backs, and clash them together with a noise like chattering castanets in a mock combat recalling a Tyrolean slapping dance.

If you happen to find yourself in Samoa and spy an abandoned coconut lying by the side of the road, don't pick it up unless you are looking for trouble; someone knows it is there, and has proprietary rights to it; every single nut on that island is accounted for. Misappropriate one, and if the law doesn't get you, the tapu will—the tapu being the magical force which projects a fruit taboo to everyone except its owner, punishing the thief by striking him down with lightning or afflicting him with an agonizing, painful and incurable disease.

"He who plants a coconut tree," they say in the South Seas, "plants food and drink, vessels and clothing, a habitation for himself and a heritage for his children."

Western World

The coconut does not seem to have been known to the Western world before the 6th century, when it was eaten in Egypt. It could not yet have been growing

in Africa, though it would be later, for it was imported by Egyptian or Arab merchants from more distant shores of the Indian Ocean. It evidently made little impression on a country which had other foods to play the role which the coconut alone could assume in the Asiatic-Pacific tropics, for nothing more is heard of it for seven centuries. Until Marco Polo encountered it in India, in Sumatra and in the Nicobar Islands. He seems to have been conscious of its past or perhaps, though unsung, contemporary presence in Egypt, for he called it "Pharaoh's nut."

Another two and a half centuries rolled by without further news of the coconut, and then Magellan in his turn came upon it, on an island in the neighborhood of Guam. He reported that the inhabitants of the Ladrones Islands ate coconuts, and in the Philippines he met them again, in such important quantities that his chronicler, Antonio Pigafetta, thought it worthwhile to describe them at length.

Description

"Coconuts are the fruit of the palm tree," Pigafetta wrote. "And as we have bread, wine, oil and vinegar, so they get all these things from the said trees. This palm bears a fruit that is called a coconut, which is as big as a man's head or more, and the outer shell is green and two fingers thick, in which are the ropes with which they tie up their ships. Under this is another much thicker one which they burn and reduce to a powder which is good for them. Under this is a white pith a finger deep, which they eat uncooked with meat and fish as we eat bread and has the flavor of almonds. They dry it and make a bread from it. Inside the pith there is a clear, sweet and very pleasant water. This water congeals and takes on the consistency of the apple, which they call coco. And to make oil, they let it ferment in the water, and then they boil it, and it turns into an oil resembling butter. When they want to make vinegar, they allow only the water to ferment, and then they set it in the sun, and it is bluish, like white wine. And then they mix the pith with the water of the coconut and press it through a cloth, they make a drink that is like goat milk. These palm trees resemble date palms, but they are not so knotty. With two of these palm trees a whole family of ten can sustain itself, using one tree one week and the other tree the next, for wine. For if they did otherwise, the trees would dry up, and they last for a hundred years."

Pigafetta's attribution of the name "coco" to the natives is odd, for the general opinion is that it was the Portuguese themselves who named this fruit. Originally they called the coconut "the Indian nut." But the three indented black spots on one end of the nut, which look like the eyes and mouth of a comic mask, are supposed to have induced them to nickname it coco—clown or hoggymen in Portuguese and Spanish.

Half-grown green nuts are known as "spoon coconuts," for at this stage the meat is no harder than that of the muskmelon, and it can be eaten from the shell with a spoon. It has a fresh, fruity flavor, livelier than that of the dried nuts, which are all we see in temperate climates. The pure sweet cool liquid is almost as pure as water. Coconut milk, which is not the liquid of the coconut, but the juice squeezed from its grated moistened meat, is the basic cooking liquid of the eastern tropics. "The backyard coconut palm must take the place of the family cow," Rafael Steinberg wrote. "Coconut milk plays a more important role in every South Asian kitchen than cow's milk does in America." The underlying element which draws all the diverse cuisines of the vast area covered by coconut country into the same general culinary family is the universal use of coconut milk as the chief cooking liquid—for vegetables, for fish, for poultry, for meat, and even for fruit.

More Bountiful

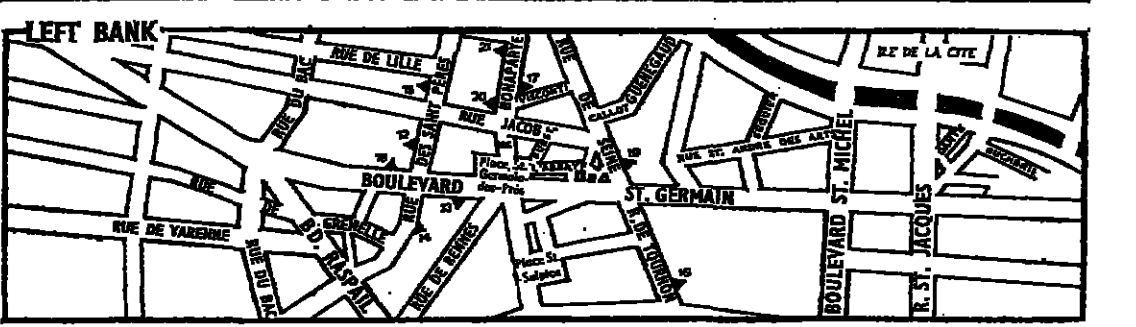
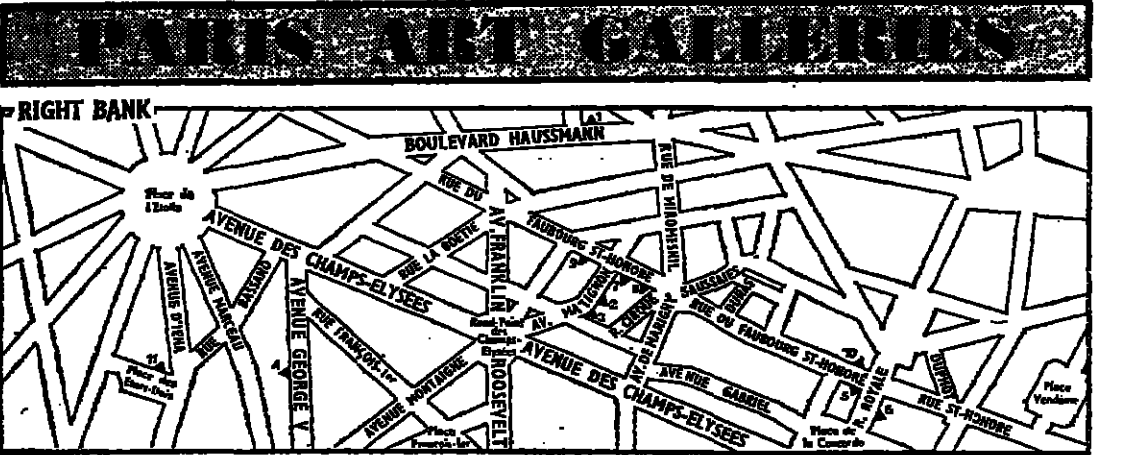
The coconut palm was even more bountiful than Marco Polo realized. In addition to its nuts, it offers another food which he apparently did not suspect—what in English is called, unappetizingly, swamp cabbage, or, more delicately, palmetto cabbage, and in French practically the same thing, *chou-palmiste*. Both languages seemed to feel it deserved a more tempting name, so on restaurant menus, whether in French or English, it is usually described as palm hearts. It has also appeared on American luxury restaurant bills of fare as "millionaire's salad," since it is necessarily an expensive dish, for to get at the heart you have to destroy the whole tree.

The heart is the light green terminal bud, nestled in the top of its trunk, from which the leaves and the flowers which eventually become the clusters of buds sprout; cut it out and you kill the tree. Gustatorily, it really isn't worth it. Its flavor, which has been described as a cross between that of white asparagus and of bamboo shoots, is faint; the pleasure one experiences in eating palm hearts comes more from the sense of touch than the sense of taste.

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-1975- High Low		Stocks and Div in \$		Sts. High Low		Net Last chg.		-1975- High Low		Stocks and Div in \$		Sts. High Low		Net Last chg.		
8	3	Delta	Cre	25	7	6	4	1	25	19	FAK	atl	80	7	24	2
10	8	Wash	St	30	10	10	10	10	10	8	Wash	St	30	10	10	10

[illegible]

Gain in Orders in U.S. First in Six Months

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—New U.S. factory orders in February rose for the first time in six months and inventories their smallest rise since 1971, the Commerce Department reported today.

Shipments for all manufacturing industries declined 0.5 per cent in February, making January's decline, to an adjusted \$78.7 billion, the fifth consecutive monthly drop in shipments.

Unfilled orders also decreased for the fifth month in a row, declining 2.1 per cent to an adjusted \$126.91 billion from \$129.87 billion in January, when the backlog shrank by 3.1 per cent.

In a separate report, the Commerce Department said construction spending declined in February for the second consecutive month.

Building outlays ran at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$128.1 billion, down 0.5 per cent from January's \$128.5 billion and 6 per cent below the year-earlier \$136.3 billion. Spending declined 3 per cent in January.

The further decline in outlays slightly reflected a 1.9-per-cent drop in private construction expenditures to an adjusted annual rate of \$88.5 billion.

This offset a 2.4-per-cent rise in public construction outlays during February.

Measured in 1967 dollars, to eliminate the impact of inflation, February construction expenditures ran at an adjusted annual rate of \$69.2 billion, down 1.3 per cent from January and a sharp 17 per cent below a year earlier.

Meanwhile contracts for future construction remained depressed in February at \$49.6 billion, down 23 per cent from \$64.1 billion in the year-earlier month, according to the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill Inc.

The Dodge index, which uses seasonally-adjusted 1967 figures to equal 100 and thus permits month-to-month comparisons of activity, was unchanged from the 135 recorded in January.

U.S. Borrowing to Increase
To \$80 Billion During 1975

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—A Treasury official said yesterday the government will have to borrow about \$80 billion this year.

The latest figure, which represents a steady increase from the \$65 billion in early estimates, is a sevenfold increase over last year.

The heavy borrowing for this year means the federal government will take a large part of the money available for all borrowers, raising the possibility of higher interest rates.

Jack Bennett, the under secretary for monetary affairs who provided the \$80-billion estimate, said, "Our main concern continues to be not the immediate future, but when the recovery becomes more pronounced."

Tight Money Seen
Several government officials have expressed concern that the large deficits in this and next year's budgets mean such heavy borrowings that corporations, home buyers and state and local governments will find it hard to raise loans.

Japan Gets Stringent Curbs on Auto Fumes

By Fowler W. Martin

TOKYO, April 1 (AP-DJ)—Japan's stringent auto emission controls, regarded as the strictest standards in the world, went into effect today as originally scheduled.

Unlike the United States, which has progressively modified and delayed auto exhaust standards amended to the Clean Air Act of 1970 as a result of industry lobbying and concern over fuel economy, Japan has pressed ahead with efforts to clean up its smog.

The new controls mandate a reduction in passenger car emissions of carbon monoxide to 2.1 grams per kilometer from 18.4 grams at present, of unburned hydrocarbons to 0.25 gram per kilometer from 2.94 grams and of nitrogen oxide to 1.2 grams per kilometer from 2.19 grams.

The new standards took effect today for all new models introduced by Japanese auto makers. New production of existing model lines must meet the new curbs by Dec. 1, 1975, while imports and two-cycle engine autos must comply by April 1, 1976.

Although the move toward pollution-free autos is tending to increase living costs in Japan at a time when the price of nearly everything else is rising as well, there has been no noticeable public protest against implementation of the new regulations.

In fact, moves by industry to delay and modify even stricter controls on nitrogen oxide emissions scheduled to take effect next year have been strongly resisted by groups that say they represent consumer interests.

Most Japanese politicians, including those belonging to the business-oriented ruling Liberal Democratic party, seem convinced of a "soft on pollution" posture would be equivalent to political suicide.

The tough emission control requirements are likely to pose an extremely difficult hurdle for imports, which account for less than 1 per cent of the Japanese auto market. Foreign auto makers, most of which will be facing far less stringent emission control requirements in their home markets, are considered unlikely to make much of an effort to meet the new Japanese controls in view of the small sales volume involved.

Some Japanese fear that foreign auto makers, eager to limit their Japanese penetration of their domestic markets, will attempt to label Japanese emission-control requirements a non-tariff barrier to trade, thus justifying retaliation in the form of import controls.

Japanese auto makers intend to meet the 1975 emission control requirements by a variety of methods. Honda Motor Co. is already selling low-pollution autos equipped with a stratified charge combustion system.

Toyota Kogyo Co. also is marketing models that comply with the new regulations, using rotary engines equipped with an afterburner.

Both companies' cars are more expensive than conventional models and their fuel economy is not as good, but both firms have said they will soon improve the fuel consumption of their low-pollution autos to levels as good or better than those of conventional cars.

Toyota Motor Co. and Nissan Motor Co., the giants of Japan's auto industry, both plan to meet the new emission control requirements by adding exhaust gas catalysts to existing engine designs, at least initially. But both companies are known to be working on other solutions as well.

Japanese press reports say Toyota is close to announcing a stratified-charge engine that would reportedly be cleaner and less expensive to build than Honda's version. So far, the company has declined to comment on the reports. At present, Toyota is producing a limited number of low-pollution engines under a Honda license.

Mitsubishi Motors Corp. plans to use a thermal reactor to meet the 1975 pollution-control requirements, but its device will be attached to reciprocating piston engines rather than rotary piston models, as is the case with Toyota Kogyo.

Fuji Heavy Industries, another auto maker, recently announced the development of an aluminum alloy engine that has four cylinders mounted horizontally rather than vertically, two in direct opposition to two others.

The company claims the superior cooling characteristics of the aluminum block combined with a special combustion temperature control system allow autos powered by this engine to meet the new emission control curbs without any add-on devices.

Yamaha Motor Co., a motorcycle producer, also has developed an engine that it claims can meet the new controls, but the company has not disclosed many details on the principle involved. Yamaha is attempting to license its technology to various auto producers at home and abroad.

As Ford Weighs Sale of One of Its U.S. Plants

American VW Officials Urge Company to Set Up in U.S.

By Paul Kemezis

BONN, April 1 (NYT)—Executives of Volkswagen of America are putting strong pressure on the parent company's management to decide to set up a car plant in the United States, although the German directors have set aside

discussion of the American project while they try to find a solution for the company's big problems in Europe.

Arthur Rallion, vice-president of Volkswagen of America, said in Bonn last week that the company would lose its U.S. market within five years unless it started producing cars in the United States.

He said that the company has already lost its price edge in America because of high German labor costs, and the weak dollar has forced Volkswagen to raise prices up to and above those of its U.S. competitors.

Mr. Rallion warned that the small-car technology advances that VW is now offering American buyers in its new models would be picked up by Detroit in three to five years and erase that advantage too.

"It will be impossible to stay competitive when we try to sell cars technically similar to Detroit's with our prices," he said.

Volkswagen sold 334,000 cars in the United States in 1974, a drop of 30 per cent from the 476,000 sold in 1973. U.S. sales figures for early 1975 show a slight upturn compared with last year but remain far below 1973.

VW is believed to have lost \$300 million on its worldwide operations in 1974. Its total production dropped 20 per cent to 1.5 million cars. The company's six plants in West Germany are running at 60-per-cent capacity, and it cut back working time by one-half during the Easter holiday period for its 140,000 employees. In 1974 it eliminated 20,000 jobs.

The company's supervisory board is expected to decide by the end of April on a major rationalization plan that will cost thousands of jobs in Germany but will probably stop short of closing any plant except perhaps the small assembly operation in Brussels.

Because of strong labor union and political pressure to limit this domestic cutback, VW has been forced to put off a decision on a U.S. factory, which would

cost thousands more of German jobs.

"We will certainly not decide the United States project before settling the problem of reducing capacity in this country," said a company spokesman in Wolfsburg. But the company's executives agree with Mr. Rallion's point, and they know the problem must eventually be faced.

Ford Eyes Plant Sale

DETROIT, April 1 (AP-DJ)—Ford Motor Co. has discussed selling one of its U.S. assembly plants to Volvo, the Swedish car maker.

Ford declined to say which of its 17 car and truck assembly plants was considered. In a statement attributed to Marvin Runyon, vice-president, body and assembly operations, Ford said it has had "one very general discussion," and added "we reached no conclusions."

NEW YORK, April 1 (NYT)—New York Stock Exchange prices began the second quarter of 1975 with a broad loss today, partly because of expected poor first-quarter earnings reports, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 1.57 points to 761.58. About 985 issues declined against 370 gains.

Volvo totaled a low 14.48 million shares, compared with 16.27 million yesterday.

Analysts said U.S. economic problems helped put the market on the defensive. They said investors were also concerned with steady deterioration of the situation in South Vietnam and unsettled Middle East conditions.

Brokers noted that trading was relatively slow with institutions taking to the sidelines following the end of their portfolio readjustments prior to quarterly reports.

Borden was one of the most active issues on the Big Board, closing at 23 1/4, down 1 3/8. A block of 184,200 shares of the issue traded at 22.

Wait Disney Productions was also active, gaining 1 1/2 to 47. The company reported that Disney World attendance gained 50 per cent in the second fiscal quarter and Disneyland attendance was up 19 per cent.

Among other active issues, Polaroid gained 1 1/8 to 25 1/8. Exxon was 74, unchanged. General Motors 49 3/8, off 3/4, and Virginia Electric 10 5/8, down 3/8. Data General climbed 2 3/8 to 24 1/4. The company reported that second-quarter net rose to 35 cents a share from 23 cents a year earlier. Tektronix advanced 1 to 29.

Cummins & Johnson lost 1 1/4 to 89 1/2. Procter & Gamble 2 to 83 3/4. Chesapeake-Pond 2 to 57 3/4. Sohio 1 1/4 to 47 3/4. Corning Glass 2 1/4 to 43 1/8 and ABC 1 to 18 3/4.

Smith International retreated 1 to 21 5/8. Bendix 1 1/8 to 31 1/4. Burroughs 1 7/8 to 89 1/8. Dow Chemical 1 1/4 to 74. Pillsbury 1 1/8 to 55 1/2. Coca-Cola 3 to 76. Hercules 1 to 23 1/4 and Schlumberger 2 3/8 to 109.

Cummins Engine declined 1 5/8 to 20. The company said second and third-quarter earnings are expected to be poor.

United Air Lines, which reported lower March passenger traffic, slipped 1 to 19 7/8.

On the plus side, Natamex picked up 1 3/8 to 40 1/4. The company said an offshore Indonesian well flowed a total of 12,400 barrels of oil a day from two test zones.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.43 to 79.50. Most active was Prigmarica, which climbed 3/8 to 8 1/2 on

But Warns of U.S. Deficit

Simon Says Recovery This Year Is Certain

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The recovery from the nation's deep recession is now sure to begin later this year, but the economy faces more difficult times ahead, Treasury Secretary William Simon said today.

"There is nothing the government can do, or cannot do, to stop the economic recovery—it's on schedule," Mr. Simon said in an interview.

On another subject, Mr. Simon predicted President Ford will use his veto powers in an effort to keep Congress from increasing the 1976 budget deficit above \$80 billion.

Mr. Simon said the recession probably will hit bottom in mid-year, with positive economic growth beginning in the fourth quarter.

Other key government economic experts agreed with Mr. Simon's assurance the recession is nearing its low point, but said the upturn could come even sooner than he is predicting.

James Pate, assistant commerce secretary for economic affairs, said "evidence 1 see" indicates the recession will reach its low point by mid-year.

"It could occur just a little bit earlier," Mr. Pate said in an interview.

Shump May Be Over
And a key economist at the Federal Reserve Bank, who did not want to be quoted by name, said he sees signs the worst of the recession may already be past.

"I think the second-half recovery is assured, and it likely will be quite vigorous," he said.

Mr. Simon's economic outlook is little changed from his own predictions earlier in the year. The difference is that there now is evidence to confirm the recovery is coming, he said.

"Every recession carries the seeds of its own recovery, and this is no exception," he said.

He pointed out that leading business indicators were up in February for the first time in seven months. Interest rates have declined, there has been a big flow of funds into thrift institutions for the housing industry and there has been a sharp decline in inflation.

He said the rate of inflation has been "going down faster and further than anybody had estimated," and added he believes it

may be down to 6 per cent by the end of the year.

But Mr. Simon said he remains concerned that the nation is "headed toward a disastrously large deficit," in part because of what he considers an excessive tax cut approved by Congress and signed into law by President Ford.

He said he will recommend that Mr. Ford veto congressional bills that would push the 1976 deficit above \$60 billion. Specifically, he said, he will recommend a veto of the farm bill for farmers, now in a Senate-House conference committee.

"We have just succeeded in getting the government out of the farmers' pockets and in returning agriculture to the free enterprise system. Let's not turn back now," he said. Mr. Simon declined to predict that Mr. Ford would veto the farm bill.

He said official government statistics, especially unemployment, may show bad results for some time to come, since they often lag behind the improvements in the economy. Unemployment probably will still climb to about 9 per cent before easing off in the final quarter of the year, he said.

Bank of America Cuts Loan Rate To 7.5 Per Cent

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP-DJ)—Bank of America, the nation's largest commercial bank, yesterday joined the long list of major banks paring their prime lending rate to 7.5 per cent from 7.75 per cent.

The move to 7.5 per cent at most major banks began in mid-March and is widely accepted. Last Friday, the second biggest bank, First National City Bank, announced a cut in its prime rate to 7.25 per cent from 7.5 per cent effective yesterday.

Most leading New York banks other than Citibank are holding at the 7.5-per-cent rate.

The prime rate has been declining steadily since last October, when it stood at a record 12 per cent at most major banks. The reductions have largely reflected a significant decline in loan demand as well as easier credit policies of the Federal Reserve System.

Most analysts continue to forecast additional prime-rate cuts soon, but one banker yesterday cautioned that the situation is growing less clear.

Richard Thomas, vice-chairman of First National Bank of Chicago, said that bank still believes the underlying trend in the prime rate is down but added, "We aren't quite so confident about that as we were." First National's prime rate is currently 7.5 per cent.

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Saudis to Spend \$800 Million On Expanding Oil Refineries

By Juan de Onis

RIYADH, April 1 (NYT)—An \$800-million program to expand oil refineries for coining domestic demand has been approved by Petromin, Saudi Arabia's national oil company.

Universal Oil Products, an American company based in Des Plaines, Ill., appears to be in a strong position to obtain the design and management for these new refinery facilities.

Since 1962, when very few American companies, other than the partners in Arabian-American Oil Co. (Aramco), had representatives in Saudi Arabia, Universal Oil has been doing business with Petromin as a consultant.

This led to a design and management contract for the first Petromin refinery at Jeddah, the Red Sea port, with a daily capacity of 33,000 barrels.

Subsequently, Petromin assigned Universal Oil the design and management of the new refinery here, built by Japanese contractors, which opened last year with a rated capacity of 15,000 barrels a day. Recently, the refinery has been performing above specifications at 17,000 barrels a day.

But with demand for refined products in Saudi Arabia expected to grow tenfold from 70,000 barrels a day currently to 700,000

barrels a day by the early 1980s, Petromin has approved the \$800-million expansion plan for the Jeddah and Riyadh refineries.

The enormous increase in consumption of refined products here is based on the Saudi industrialization plan, which includes large chemical plants using refinery feedstock, as well as rapid increases in truck and automobile imports.

Funds Dominate NYSE Trading

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP-DJ)—Institutions continued to account for more than two thirds of the dollar volume of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, an NYSE study shows.

Covering the first quarter of 1974, the study said institutions accounted for 69 per cent of the dollar volume of all public orders, up from 68 per cent in the first half of 1971, the last period for which the exchange made a study of trading patterns.

Individual shares of public dollar-volume declined to 31 per cent in the first quarter last year from 32 per cent in the prior study.

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—1975—		Stocks and	Sts.		
High	Low	Div in \$	P/E	100s	High Low
101.4	99.5	Monthly 2 1/2	8	82	83 1/2 80 1/2

[illegible]

16%	4%	USAM	.81	50		19	2270	15%	15%	15%
10%	39%	Pfizer/Hrt	7			19	211	68%	36%	68%
26%	23%	Unilever	2.36			8	25	3%	3%	
25%	17	UV Ind	1			3	66	31%	21	21%

V

10%	6%	Varian	.20			8	83	9%	8%	8%
27%	24	Veeva	1.72			6	3	24%	24%	24%
4%	3	Vendo Co				4	4	4%	4	4
4%	2	Venica	.29			7	18	4%	4	4
1%	11	VesTec	1.25					17%	17%	17%
32%	21%	Venco Ortho				13	94	27%	26%	26%
20%	13%	VF Corp	1			9	93	23%	22	22%

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Apr. 1—Cash				June	
prices in primary markets as receipts				Jan	471.00 455.00 44.00
commodity and unit				Feb	470.00 447.00 23.00
Tues. Year ago:				Mar	470.00 447.00 23.00
				Dec	469.00 426.00 43.00
				Feb	458.00 426.00 32.00
				Mar	458.00 426.00 32.00
				Jun	469.00 440.00 29.00
FOODS					
Coffee Accra, lb.	..	90	1.09	LIVE BEEF CATTLE	
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	..	69	.. 74	Apr	41.90 42.10
..	..	24 1/2	..	Jun	42.00 42.10
..	..	35	.. 42	Aug	40.10 42.10
..	..	..	..	Oct	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Dec	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Feb	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Mar	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Jun	41.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Aug	40.10 42.10
..	..	..	..	Oct	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Dec	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Feb	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Mar	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Jun	41.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Aug	40.10 42.10
..	..	..	..	Oct	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Dec	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Feb	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Mar	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Jun	41.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Aug	40.10 42.10
..	..	..	..	Oct	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Dec	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Feb	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Mar	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Jun	41.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Aug	40.10 42.10
..	..	..	..	Oct	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Dec	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Feb	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Mar	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Jun	41.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Aug	40.10 42.10
..	..	..	..	Oct	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Dec	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Feb	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Mar	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Jun	41.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Aug	40.10 42.10
..	..	..	..	Oct	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Dec	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Feb	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Mar	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Jun	41.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Aug	40.10 42.10
..	..	..	..	Oct	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Dec	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Feb	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Mar	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Jun	41.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Aug	40.10 42.10
..	..	..	..	Oct	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Dec	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Feb	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Mar	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Jun	41.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Aug	40.10 42.10
..	..	..	..	Oct	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Dec	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Feb	39.90 42.10
..	..	..	..	Mar	39.90

Stock Indexes

Low	COPPER (25,000 lbs)	High	Low	High
Apr	62.50	64.00	61.90	62.10
May	62.50	64.00	61.90	62.10
Jun	64.10	65.30	63.19	63.40
Jul	64.10	65.30	63.19	63.40
Aug	64.10	65.30	63.19	63.40
Sep	64.10	65.30	63.19	63.40
Oct	64.10	65.30	63.19	63.40
Nov	64.10	65.30	63.19	63.40
Dec	64.10	65.30	63.19	63.40
Jan	64.10	65.30	63.19	63.20
Feb	64.10	65.30	63.19	63.20
Mar	64.10	65.30	63.19	63.20
Apr	64.10	65.30	63.19	63.20
May	64.10	65.30	63.19	63.20
SPICES 1,300.				
Low	PEANUTS (50,000 lbs)	High	Low	High
Apr	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
May	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Jun	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Jul	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Aug	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Sep	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Oct	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Nov	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Dec	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Jan	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Feb	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Mar	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Apr	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
May	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Jun	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Jul	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Aug	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Sep	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Oct	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Nov	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Dec	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Jan	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Feb	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Mar	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Apr	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
May	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Jun	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Jul	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Aug	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Sep	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Oct	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Nov	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Dec	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Jan	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Feb	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Mar	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Apr	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
May	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Jun	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Jul	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Aug	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Sep	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Oct	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Nov	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Dec	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Jan	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Feb	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Mar	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Apr	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
May	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Jun	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Jul	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Aug	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Sep	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Oct	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Nov	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Dec	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Jan	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Feb	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Mar	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
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Jun	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
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Sep	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
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May	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
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Nov	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
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Jul	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Aug	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Sep	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Oct	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Nov	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Dec	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Jan	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Feb	2.75	2.81	2.72	2.77
Mar	2.75	2.81		

April 7, 1975
Price \$

Dec	459.50	452.50	446.50	449.00	447.50	5	2.475.
Jan	454.50	455.00	448.50	451.00	450.00		
Feb	457.00	459.50	449.50	452.00	451.00		
Mar	452.50	464.50	442.50	450.00	446.10	10	
Apr	468.00	472.00	448.00	462.70	461.50		
May							
ORANGE JUICE (15.000 lbs)							
May	47.50	47.20	46.60	44.65	47.50		
Jun	49.15	48.15	48.20	42.30	48.90		
Jul	56.30	56.30	56.30	56.30	56.30		
Nov	52.00	52.10	51.90	53.75	52.50		
Dec	51.80	53.80	52.20	53.35	53.95		
COTTON NO. 2 (50.000 lbs)							
May	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jun	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jul	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Aug	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Sep	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Oct	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Nov	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Dec	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jan	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Feb	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Mar	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Apr	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
May	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jun	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jul	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Aug	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Sep	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Oct	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Nov	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Dec	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jan	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Feb	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Mar	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Apr	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
May	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jun	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jul	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Aug	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Sep	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Oct	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Nov	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Dec	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jan	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Feb	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Mar	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Apr	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
May	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jun	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jul	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Aug	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Sep	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Oct	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Nov	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Dec	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jan	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Feb	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Mar	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Apr	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
May	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
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Jul	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Aug	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Sep	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Oct	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Nov	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Dec	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jan	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Feb	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Mar	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Apr	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
May	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jun	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jul	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Aug	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Sep	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Oct	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Nov	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Dec	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jan	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Feb	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Mar	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Apr	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
May	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jun	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jul	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Aug	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Sep	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Oct	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Nov	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Dec	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jan	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Feb	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Mar	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Apr	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
May	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jun	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jul	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Aug	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Sep	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Oct	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Nov	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Dec	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jan	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Feb	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
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Sep	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Oct	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Nov	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
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Sep	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Oct	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Nov	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Dec	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jan	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Feb	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
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Aug	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Sep	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Oct	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Nov	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
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Jul	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Aug	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Sep	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Oct	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Nov	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Dec	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jan	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Feb	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Mar	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Apr	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
May	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jun	425.50	432.50	428.50	435.50	435.50		
Jul	425.50	432.50	428.50				

INVESTMENT PLAN ASK US.

[illegible]

(CDE's)

Mar		6.04% 6.04% 5.99% 6.03	6.07		
SOYBEAN OIL (64,000 lbs)				Dec	630 622 629
				Sep	616.50 610 607
May	36.75	36.75	36.85	275	—
Jun	36.75	36.75	36.85	—	—
Aug	36.75	36.75	36.85	—	—
Sep	36.75	36.75	36.85	—	—
Oct	36.75	36.75	36.85	—	—
Nov	36.75	36.75	36.85	—	—
Dec	36.75	36.75	36.85	—	—
Jan	36.75	36.75	36.85	—	—
Feb	36.75	36.75	36.85	—	—
Mar	36.75	36.75	36.85	—	—
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
May	127.50	128.00	129.00	125.60	127.00
Jun	127.50	128.00	129.00	125.60	127.00
Aug	127.50	128.00	129.00	125.60	127.00
Sep	127.50	128.00	129.00	125.60	127.00
Oct	127.50	128.00	129.00	125.60	127.00
Nov	127.50	128.00	129.00	125.60	127.00
Dec	127.50	128.00	129.00	125.60	127.00
Jan	127.50	128.00	129.00	125.60	127.00
Feb	127.50	128.00	129.00	125.60	127.00
Mar	127.50	128.00	129.00	125.60	127.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					

Jun	431.00	435.00	439.00
-----	--------	--------	--------

LIVE HOGS (30,800 R)		
Apr	41.10	41.55
Jun	44.90	45.70
Jul	45.70	46.50
Aug	44.85	45.35
Oct	44.00	44.40
Dec	44.40	44.90
Feb	44.10	44.45
Apr	42.50	42.90

Sales: April 632; June 252; Oct 64; Dec 236.

6. Open Interest: April 2

May	40.10	40.60	3
Jun	42.00	42.25	4
Jul	43.80	43.80	43

GOLD (100 troy oz)		
Apr	177.00	177.20
Jun	179.40	179.80
Sep	182.60	183.10
Dec	187.60	187.50
Mar	190.30	190.30
Jun	194.40	194.40

Sales: April 2; June 6;
Dec. 41; March 3; June 6.

High SUGAR	Low	Close (Mid-range)
---------------	-----	----------------------

COFFEE				
May	436	422.50	435	435
Jul	427.50	426	427	428
Sep	428	425.50	425.50	426
Nov	427		428	429
Jan	431	429	428	430
Mar	No trade		429	433
May	No trade		431	434

Lots 220.

Copper wire bars:

	High	Low	(billion)
SUGAR			
May			2.70
Aug			2.62
Oct			2.32
Dec			2.03
Mar			1.95
May			1.92
COCOA			
May	665	655	665
Jul			640
Sep	630	623	623
Dec	616.50	610	600
Mar	595		595

Lots 130.

[illegible]

35	27 1/2	Singer	pr3.90	6	32	31 1/2	31 1/2 +	1 1/2
20 1/2	10 1/4	Skaggs	Co .60	9	43	19 1/2	19	1 1/2
58 1/4	53 1/2	Skelly	1.20a	6	20	57	57	1 1/2

13%	17%	SoCate	1.66	4	235	17%	17%	17%	17%
11%	8%	SouthCa	1.40	7	739	10	9%	10	+
38%	29%	SanGee	2.28	7	4	24%	26	26%	+
30%	4%	SanRex	1.45	8	24				
46%	4%	SoNTE	1.71	7	32%	32%	32%	32%	96
46%	41%	SoNE	pk.82	8	1	44	44	44	
31%	26%	SoU Pac	2.24	7	41	20%	29	29%	
49%	40	SoU Ry	pk.12	8	152	48	47%	47%	36
32%	44	SoU Ry	pk.3	2	5	38%	50%	50%	32
27%	27%	SoU Ry	pk.50	6	1	6%			
27%	19%	SoUUGs	1.40	8	37	27%	26%	26%	54
24%	15%	SouthG	4.0b	14	50	24%	23%	24%	34
8%	4%	SwiSfor	20	4	7	6%	6%	6%	
18%	12%	SwiFt	pk.130	8	1	16%	16%	16%	

1034	8%	Spring M	.75	6	8	74	74	74	74
1915	14%	Squad D	1.10	12	86	174	174	174	174
4115	24%	Squibb	.84	20	121	39	38	38	38

6%	4%	Sterner	12	11	238	162	64%	64%	64%	Yn
157	8	Stern	12	4	130	129	11%	11%	11%	Yn
141%	18%	Stevens	30	6	15	21%	21%	21%	21%	Yn
21%	14%	Stewie	1.92	6	15	21%	21%	21%	21%	Yn
172	17	Stewie	1.92	6	15	21%	21%	21%	21%	Yn
32	10%	Stewie	1.92	6	15	21%	21%	21%	21%	Yn
10%	10%	Stewie	1.92	6	15	21%	21%	21%	21%	Yn
161	32%	StoneWeb	2	8	13	45%	45%	45%	45%	Yn
1	8%	StoneCom	50	2	10	21%	21%	21%	21%	Yn
17%	8%	Stop Shop	1	5	10	15%	15%	15%	15%	Yn
12%	12%	Stop Shop	1	5	10	15%	15%	15%	15%	Yn
25%	51%	Strider	1.70	14	29	16%	16%	16%	16%	Yn
25%	17%	StruWer	1.52	14	29	26%	26%	26%	26%	Yn
20	16	SIW	1.40	1	20	20	20	20	20	Yn
20	14	Suave Shoe	4	6	22	21%	21%	21%	21%	Yn

37 1/2	31 1/2	Sub Oil 1r	4	35	33 1/2	32 1/2	33	+	4 1/2
40 1/2	34 1/2	Sun O pf2.25		129	35	34 1/2	35	+	4 1/2
37 1/2	31 1/2	Sub Oil 1r	4	35	33 1/2	32 1/2	33	+	4 1/2

0%	5	Talley	.50	6	52	7%	7%	7%	7%
1%	7%	Talley P/B 1	1	9	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
2%	7%	Tampere	.96	8	22	10%	11%	12%	12%
3%	11%	Tand Corp	1	11	22	10%	10%	10%	10%
4%	4	Tappen	.20	18	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%
4 1/2%	4%	Technicolor	5	18	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%
5%	19%	Telecom	28	16	9%	12%	12%	12%	12%
5	2%	Telecom	.32	9	12	5%	5%	5%	5%
5	1%	Telecom	.22	9	12	11%	11%	11%	11%
5 1/2%	4%	Telecom P/B	1	1	51	51	51	51	51
6	1%	Telecomp	1	12	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
6 1/2%	1%	Tenneco	1.60	6	150	22%	22%	22%	22%
6 3/4%	1%	Tenneco W/A	1	88	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%

24%	27%	Texaco	2a	4	995	24½	24	24½+	14
24%	27%	TexETr	1.70	8	117	28½	27¾	28½	
24%	23½	TexGst	1.76	6	48	27	26¼	26½-	3½

9/4	7	Tigerlin	Joe	9	108	117	1194	1164	1/4
2/4	2	Timeinc	2	8	28	347	344	349	
3/4	3	Timeinc	10	10	28	347	344	349	
2/4	3	Timkin	1.884	16	26	293	317	325	1/4
9/4	2	Tish RHY	17	17	124	124	124	124	1/4
5/4	5	Todd P	.152	1	646	614	646	646	1/4
7/4	5	Tech Ship	14	32	54	514	544	544	1/4
1/4	164	Tolgoid	2	160	167	1814	1814	1814	1/4
6/4	4	TonkCo	4.4	7	6	74	74	74	1/4
4/4	4	TotRad	446	4	6	74	74	74	1/4
1/4	134	TransCo	16	16	617	174	174	174	1/4
2/4	274	TransUn	1.56	9	75	274	2914	2914	1/4
1/4	54	Trans W	14	115	114	104	104	104	1/4
4/4	1194	Trans pr 2	16	6	14	104	134	134	1/4
1/4	7	Trans pr 2	16	7	104	104	104	104	1/4

54	Trans	4.50	1	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	92
17 1/2	Trainc	1.80	41	18 3/4	19 1/2	20 1/2	
6	Transen	.45	6	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	

[illegible]

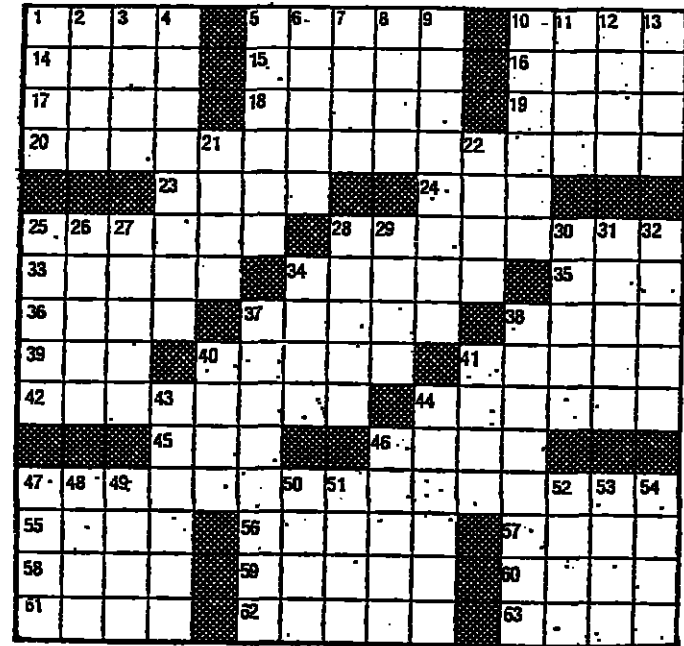
American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- up (hide)
 - Coast Guard
 - women
 - Gypsy men
 - Roof pieces
 - Black Friday event
 - Matty of baseball
 - George of films
 - Undermine
 - Apparatus
 - Browning's April wish
 - Dozes
 - Collection of sayings
 - Without effort
 - Throttle
 - Dry run
 - Presiding officer
 - Headland
 - Bullish weapon
 - Grand, for one
 - Bottle size
 - Simple sugar
 - Cartoonist
 - Jimmy
 - one's words (soften)
 - Watchtower occupant
- DOWN**
- Sandwich
 - Bright fish
 - London elevator
 - Resident of Tallinn
 - Swift
 - Helen's captor
 - In a white
 - Clay on
 - Film director's need
 - Type of coat
 - Oliver genus
 - Lament
 - Irrational number
 - Weevil's target
 - Growl
 - Community character
 - Rebelling
 - Circus, e.g.
 - "I" return
 - N.M. Indian
 - Drip or all-purpose
 - Kind of corporal
 - Chemical compound
 - Quote
 - Flamboyant styles
 - G.S. craft
 - Bunker or breed
 - Yale tavern man
 - Fortune or bank
 - Flowers
 - Struck
 - Boutique
 - Biblical wise man
 - Yorkshire river
 - Musical sounds
 - Component
 - Son of Seth
 - English school
 - Library item



WEATHER

ALGAEV...	14	57	Fair
AMSTERDAM...	14	57	Cloudy
ANKARA...	24	73	Cloudy
ATHENS...	24	73	Cloudy
BEIRUT...	20	68	Cloudy
BELGRADE...	7	45	Rain
BEIJING...	8	46	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM...	7	45	Cloudy
BUDAPEST...	5	41	Rain
Cairo...	30	68	Cloudy
CASABLANCA...	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN...	5	41	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL...	17	63	Fair
DUBLIN...	9	46	Showers
EDINBURGH...	10	29	Cloudy
FLORENCE...	14	57	Cloudy
FRANKFURT...	8	46	Cloudy
GENEVA...	5	41	Cloudy
HELSINKI...	2	36	Snow
ISTANBUL...	24	73	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS...	27	83	Overcast
LONDON...	17	63	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES...	13	56	Sunny

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 1, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following margin symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the U.S. (daily), (w) - weekly, (m) - monthly, (q) - quarterly.

(w) Alexander Fund	\$6.02	(w) KB Income Fund	\$11.54
(w) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$6.88	(w) Kiewit Bond Int'l Fd.	\$9.25
(w) Apollo Fund S.A.	\$7.85	(w) Kiewit Bond Int'l Fd.	\$9.25
(w) Apollo Trust S.A.	\$2.55	(w) Kiewit Bond Int'l Fd.	\$9.25

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.

(w) Baerbond	\$7.75	(w) L&T Income Fund	\$7.75
(w) Baerfund	\$7.75	(w) L&T Income Fund	\$7.75
(w) Baerfund	\$7.75	(w) L&T Income Fund	\$7.75

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.

(w) Capital Int'l	\$13.59	(w) Capital Int'l S.A.	\$13.59
(w) Capital Int'l S.A.	\$13.59	(w) Capital Int'l S.A.	\$13.59

CREDIT SUISSE

(w) C.S. Fund	\$7.75	(w) C.S. Fund	\$7.75
(w) C.S. Fund	\$7.75	(w) C.S. Fund	\$7.75

G.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT

(w) G.S. America Fd.	\$9.14	(w) G.S. America Fd.	\$9.14
(w) G.S. America Fd.	\$9.14	(w) G.S. America Fd.	\$9.14

FIDELITY

(w) Fidelity Fund	\$7.75	(w) Fidelity Fund	\$7.75
(w) Fidelity Fund	\$7.75	(w) Fidelity Fund	\$7.75

G.T. (BERNARD) LIMITED

(w) G.T. Fund	\$9.55	(w) G.T. Fund	\$9.55
(w) G.T. Fund	\$9.55	(w) G.T. Fund	\$9.55

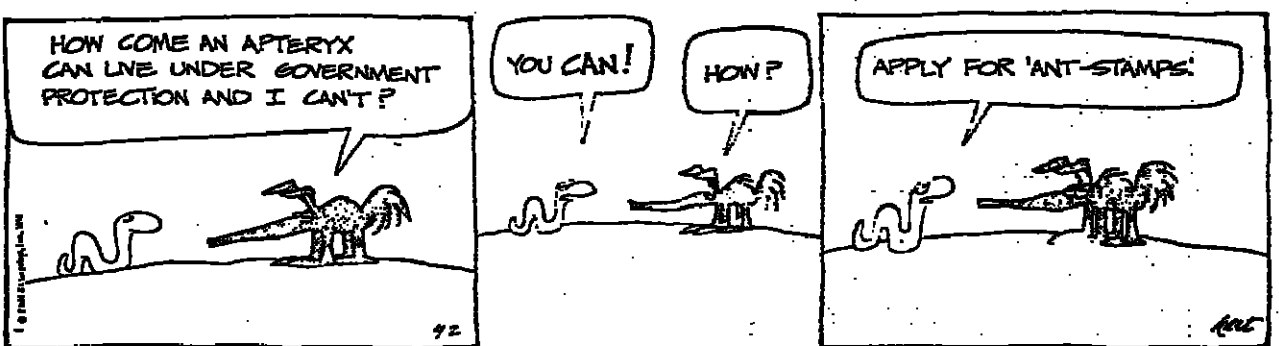
JARDINE FLEMING

(w) Jardine Fund	\$9.55	(w) Jardine Fund	\$9.55
(w) Jardine Fund	\$9.55	(w) Jardine Fund	\$9.55

PEANUTS



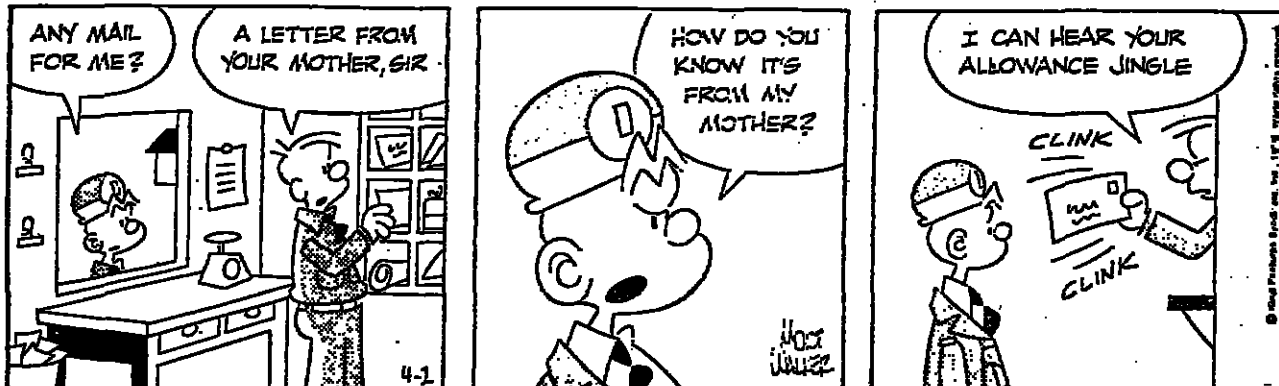
B.C.



BLONDIE



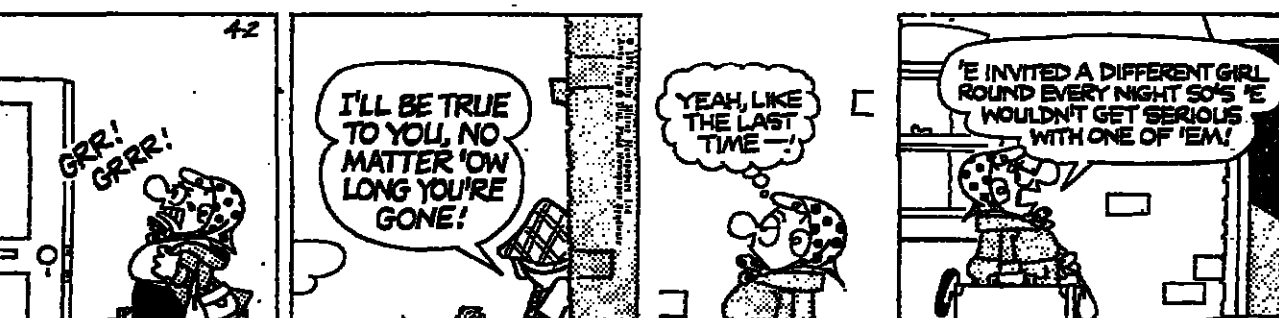
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - The scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LEWJIE

ALVIA

PRELIF

YARNIT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Answer: It's said to bring action to a halt - "STOP"

BOOKS

THE CASE AGAINST COLLEGE

By Caroline Bird. Edited by Helene Mendelbaum. David 306 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Doris Grumbach

In my day—that is, in the late 1930s—every white middle-class American child of moderate intelligence went to college because first, it was fashionable in these circles; secondly, it was expected of you; thirdly, there was nothing to do between high school and marriage and/or a job; and fourthly, it was demonstrably to your ultimate economic advantage: it was "the best investment you could make."

Caroline Bird came to this careful and thoughtful study of why people now go to college and the myths surrounding that attendance of nonattendance, particularly her seminal book, "Born Female." In her new book, in a chapter called "The College Mystique," she writes: "Like everyone else in the 1950s and 1960s, I used to think that the troubles of women were personal, to be dealt with by psychoanalysis if necessary. Now we all recognize that the malaise of women and blacks are normal responses to the limited role society has assigned to them. I began to suspect that the same thing was happening to young adults: just as society has systematically damaged women by insisting that their proper place was in the home, so we may now be systematically damaging 18-year-olds by insisting that their proper place is in college."

She proceeds to ask: "Is there anything else or anything better we can do for our children except send them to college?" Her progress from raising questions that challenge the myths surrounding a college education to suggesting alternatives to college is a fascinating one.

Take for example, the question of economic advantage, or a college education as an investment. Caroline Bird shows that, in 1956, a Princeton graduate "could expect to earn 12.5 per cent on the comparatively modest cost of four years at that institution then, but a member of the class of 1976 can expect only 9.5 per cent return on his investment."

College costs are now enormous, diplomas no longer guarantee high returns and rewards, or even jobs. A statistician has shown that if the same money a 1972 Princeton student would have invested in his college education—\$24,181—had been put into a savings bank at 7.5 per cent interest compounded daily, at age 65 he would have \$1,293,090, or \$549,200 more than the earnings of a male college graduate. In financial terms alone, clearly, college is no longer what Sylvia Porter claimed it was a few years ago: "among the very best investments you

can make in your entire earnings in bright job and in a host of intangible and social benefits which you will always find. The latter, perhaps happen to be lucky to have a good experience of liberal arts re but the investment part, more."

The return on a college will no doubt continue to decline. With so many going to college, "the gap between the income of the college and the noncollege will surely begin to narrow." Christopher Jeps others have shown that more easily counter the difference in families: "Men from high-status have higher incomes than from low-status families when they enter the same occupations, have the same of education and have the same test scores." College blacks will get a lower on their tuition investment white students. For the 1968, four years of college the lifetime earnings of a to only 31 per cent as 47 per cent for a man.

So, if college is "the (financial) investment you make," if a liberal arts is in overcrowded colleges guarantee that you will be educated, or will be able better, if the costs to parents are not in the return in any way are 18-year-olds to do at have a high-school diploma? Caroline Bird, the second half of her treatment study to come raising suggestions. Among the harassed parent or "18-year-old" might wish about:

• Laws forbidding discrimination in hiring should be to prohibiting discriminating the basis of educational If the diploma is no longer credential needed, employers have to consider how really done and what people are really needed.

• Turn the colleges anyone who wants to any age, guaranteeing a year of free higher and institute a graduate of adult-education program without concern for matter taught or age of.

• Examine all the possibilities alternatives to college, in alternative college. Consider the job education, training programs, vocational training every variety, apprentice the handicrafts, the services, external degree and so forth.

In other words, Caroline is saying to the young their anxious parents: your middle-class prejudice pride. College is not a place to go for everyone; time of inflated prices crowding, and unemployment.

Doris Grumbach is editor of The New York Times Magazine.

BRIDGE

By Alan Tr...

Most strong one-chub systems, and, especially those that bar four-card notrump openings, make use of a nebulous diamond. One diamond simply denies the ability to make any other opening bid, and does not promise any diamond length: A singleton is quite possible, and a void is conceivable.

This device can lead to hiding problems for notrump, and did so on the diagrammed deal.

When South bid the nebulous diamond, North could not raise the suit, since it had not been bid. The obvious bid was one no-trump, but that contract did not appeal in view of heart weakness. So North settled for one spade, an expedient that was mildly to cause problems since South was barred systematically from raising without four trumps.

North passed the one no-trump rebid, rather than show diamonds, since he feared a preference to spades. But he was not inclined to stand for a double of two hearts, a contract that would have failed by one trick. Instead he retreated to three diamonds, and East made a slightly greedy double.

A spade lead would have made

NORTH (D)
 ♠ 1054
 ♥ 3
 ♦ Q9643
 ♣ A1074

WEST
 ♠ KJ782
 ♥ 109752
 ♦ K
 ♣ 93

EAST
 ♠ AQ
 ♥ K86
 ♦ J1087
 ♣ QJ65

SOUTH
 ♠ 983
 ♥ AQJ4
 ♦ K82
 ♣ 82

The defense needed three tricks, and East found it way to get them. He was unusual play of the spade and his partner cooperated over-taking with the king leading his last heart. If South played, he could not the club ace and the last. Notice that if East had spade ace followed by the in the diagrammed position would have set himself up in the dummy and led a spade making an extra trick. The doubled contract at the time West could safely have turned a club after over with the spade king, but the play would have been easier South had held the club.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West
 Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
 1 ♠ Pass 1 N.T. Pass
 Pass Dbl. Pass 2 ♠
 Pass Dbl. Pass
 3 ♠ Dbl. Pass
 Pass

West led the diamond king.

UCLA Gives Wooden NCAA Title as Retirement Present

Bruins Win College Crown by Beating Kentucky, 92-85

By Paul Attner

SAN DIEGO, April 1 (UPI)—Fitting end to a magnificent career, John Wooden went out on a high note last night. His UCLA Bruins, displaying a fine sense of team, won his 10th National Collegiate Athletic Association championship by holding off Kentucky, 92-85.

Wooden's 885th victory was a coach's and he had that having the coming triumph also meant a national title "doesn't lessen the value of it at all," he said. "I thought we had a chance to win and didn't take advantage of it. Foul trouble with our big men was a big factor."

In the consolation game for third place, Junior Bridgeman scored 12 of his 21 points in overtime to lead Louisville to a 96-88 victory over Syracuse. Bridgeman, a 6-5 senior forward, came through after the Cardinals blew an 18-point lead in the first half. The Orangemen trailed all the way in the game, including 43-28 at the intermission, until Jim Williams made a layup with five minutes to go in regulation play to put Syracuse in front, 66-65.

The score was tied 78-78 at the end of regulation time. Bill Button tallied 24 points while Allen Murphy had 20 for the Cardinals, who closed out their season with a 25-4 record.

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Coach John Wooden wears a smile and a basketball net while one of his players displays the No. 1 sign after UCLA defeated Kentucky for NCAA title. It was Wooden's last game as he said he was retiring.



Coach Gains His 10th Title Along With 885th Victory

By Kenneth Denlinger

SAN DIEGO, April 1 (UPI)—The NCAA basketball championship night generally followed the script written by most everyone except those nonconformists from Kentucky. UCLA won their 10th title and John Wooden gained his 885th victory with the 885th and final victory of his career.

At the end, after the 82-85 success had been accomplished in a battle with Kentucky and among a crowd of well-wishers who mobbed him as the UCLA band played "thanks for the memories," the man whose records may never be equaled did a typically Wooden-like thing.

A Bruin cheerleader had cut down the net at one end of the court, brought it to the 64-year-old Wooden, draped it around his neck, hugged him and said: "We want you to have it. You did it."

Immediately, Wooden pointed his finger over his shoulder, emphatically gesturing toward his players, who were showing more emotion than most UCLA teams had done in similar situations. This was not Wooden's best

UCLA team, by far, but it was one of his favorites. And if it was determined for his exit to be in triumph, the Kentucky Wildcats were just as determined to rewrite the ending.

The game resembled a back-alley playground game at times, with the officials trying for a firm hand early but not succeeding for the most part. UCLA had the best of it in most areas—including luck.

The score was surprisingly high for such a physical defensive game, and each of the Bruins performed his designated chores efficiently. But two, Andre McCarter and Ralph Drollinger, were a bit more special than usual.

McCarter was calm yet creative at the point, handing out 14 assists before busting down the lane for the one elegant drive that assured victory with 40 seconds left.

"I was in a sense trying to run them down," McCarter said, explaining that UCLA wanted as quick a tempo as possible. "The traps helped, because they speeded it up even more. There was no key. It was solid, basic basketball."

Drollinger, 7 feet 1, who spent much of the day reading his Bible "because it gets me up more than anything else," scored 10 points and grabbed 13 rebounds in 16 minutes of reserve action.

Dave Meyers and Richard Washington, later named the Most Valuable Player in the tournament, combined for 32 points and the UCLA defense was acceptable against Kentucky. Grevey, who scored 34 points but had to take 30 shots from the floor to do it.



GRABBING THE FLOOR—UCLA's Dave Meyers loses battle for rebound to Kentucky's Rick Robey and crashes to floor.

Barcelona, Munich No Longer Sure Things in European Cup

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, April 1 (UPI)—Paul Van Himst, Belgium and Anderlecht's outstanding player, said before Leeds United beat his team in the Brussels semifinal that he thought Anderlecht had a very good chance of winning the European Cup, not least because the standard this season was low.

So it is. Though the initial favorites, Barcelona and Bayern Munich, are still there, and have avoided one another in the semifinals, few would put much money on their chances of survival.

Barcelona will be hoping that Leeds will not mark its incomparable center-forward, Johan Cruyff, as tightly as he has been this season in the Spanish Championship—just as he was by Bert Vogts, in the final of the 1974 World Cup. Bayern will be exceedingly relieved that it is to play the first rather than the second match on the ground of formidable Saint Etienne—twice or three times the team at home than it is away.

In terms of overall talent, there is really no comparison between the teams, even if Bayern continues terribly to miss Paul Breitner. Now that St. Etienne has transferred its excellent captain and left-winger Georges Berets to Olympique Marseille it has no one to compete or remotely stand on the same level as Gerd Muller, Frans Beckenbauer, Uli Hoessner. Yet what it does have is freshness, drive, ambition, enthusiasm, all the qualities which Bayern has lacked in the Bundesliga this season.

In midfield, the young Bathmen moved up from left-back, has immense drive and promise, while Larque, who has moved back from center-forward, has had an admirable season for St. Etienne. The Yugoslav goalkeeper, Curkovic, is an accomplished veteran, and in front of him plays the uncompromising Argentine international center-half, Piazza, whose duel with Gerd Muller should be interesting.

There is no doubt that Saint Etienne will try to dictate the play, against weary Bayern, in the first leg, but I think it will need a margin of at least two goals to keep it safe for the return at the Olympic Stadium, in Munich. The brothers Revelli and the Franco-Greek Triantafyllou will give Beckenbauer a busy time of it and Sepp Maier had better be in safer form than he recently was with West Germany at Wembley, England.

Leeds United could well knock out Barcelona, even though the Spaniards have reinforced themselves with the Brazilian World Cup defender, Mario Marinho, and have no worries about winning the Spanish League. Though Billy Bremner was in magnificent form against Anderlecht and is unquestionably a player of world class, Leeds has no one to match Cruyff, and let us not forget the presence of the dynamic Johan Neeskens.

What Leeds does have, however, is higher morale, far more, and far stronger, reserves, and a confidence which Barcelona seems to have lost. The sheer depth of Leeds's reserve strength was shown by the fact that it was able to win in Brussels against Anderlecht without its splendid midfielder general, Johnny Giles, the captain of Eire; Eddie Gray, that elegant left-winger, and Duncan McKenzie, the 24-year-old center-forward who was suspended from the two ties, but is available to play against Barcelona.

Lucky Leeds to have not only McKenzie but the Scottish international Peter Lorimer, of the ferocious right foot, and Joe Jordan, the English cap Allan Clarke, available for the front-running positions. But in terms of unexpectedness and originality, McKenzie, with his impetuous twists and turns, is perhaps the most dangerous of them all. He and the rest should be warned that Marinho and the veteran Spanish international Gallego are not center-backs who stand on ceremony.

Jabbar Receives Assist on Right to Criticize

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, April 1 (UPI)—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who needs no help on the court, received some off it yesterday when the officers of the National Basketball Players Association supported his right to speak his mind. Meanwhile, the Milwaukee Bucks sent a \$300 check to the National Basketball Association, due today as payment for the fine lodged against their 7-foot 4-inch center for his outspoken criticism of Jerry Loebner, a referee.

After having fouled out in his team's loss to the Golden State Warriors on March 11, Abdul-Jabbar said of Loebner: "I think he is unqualified to be an official in this league. He's the most inept in the league. He completely takes the game away from the players."

Wayne Embry, general manager of the Milwaukee Bucks, said: "The sending of the check is a normal procedure for us on payment of fines. We have not analyzed Kareem's situation, but in the past, if we thought any players were right, we have paid their fines. It is our understanding that it is a continued appeal and it's upheld, the fine is refundable."

Asked if he supported his center, Embry said, "If Kareem feels strongly about something, yes I support him. That's about anything."

Abdul-Jabbar has contended that the NBA "gag rule" prohibiting public criticism of officials violates his right to free speech. He has asked the Wisconsin branch of the American Civil Liberties Union to defend him against the fine.

The players association officers, who gathered here to announce joint sponsorship with the YMCA of a National Junior Basketball League for youngsters aged 10 to 18, emphasized their support for Abdul-Jabbar.

Kareem was the first player who had the guts to stand up and criticize an official as an individual," said Paul Silas of the Boston Celtics association president. "We support his right to say anything."

Larry Fleisher, general counsel of the association, said he had discussed Abdul-Jabbar's complaint with the ABLU.

If Abdul-Jabbar persists in fighting the fine, the league may suspend him.

"If the league was to suspend him," said Fleisher, "we would unsuspend him immediately. We have an arbitration clause in our contract for appeals of any fines over \$250. He didn't impugn the integrity of the game by calling Loebner a crook. All he did was criticize his officiating. We support him completely on that."

John Havlicek of the Boston Celtics, association vice-president, said: "The gag rule is disgraceful. Players are criticized by coaches and general managers. Why can't they do the same about the officiating?"

Bill Bradley, the Knicks' player representative, commented: "Kareem has every right to speak out. He's probably said a lot of things a lot of the players have felt for a long time."

Colonels Tie for Lead
LEXINGTON, Ky., April 1 (UPI)—The Kentucky Colonels moved into a tie for the lead in the Eastern Division of the American Basketball Association with a 109-88 victory over the San Antonio Spurs last night.

It was the Colonels' seventh straight victory and sixth out of six games played at the Memorial Coliseum.

Ardis Gilmore hit his first 10 shots and finished the game with 36 points—as the Colonels moved into a tie for the lead in the Eastern Division of the American Basketball Association with a 109-88 victory over the San Antonio Spurs last night.

ABA Standings
Eastern Division
New York 36 28 .563
Kentucky 35 28 .558
St. Louis 30 31 .484
Memphis 25 33 .431
Virginia 15 35 .300

ABA Standings
Western Division
Denver 33 19 .636
San Antonio 28 23 .545
Indiana 25 26 .490
Utah 24 28 .461
San Diego 21 30 .410
Cleveland 15 35 .300

ABA Standings
Monday's Games
Utah 103, Virginia 97 (Boone 36, Roche 24; Robinson 20, Irvine 15).
Kentucky 105, San Antonio 88 (Gilmore 36, Dampier 18, Silas 23; Nazer 16, Gervin 18).

Ali, Bugner Fight May Be Staged On London Field

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—Muhammad Ali's next proposed defense of his world heavyweight title against Joe Bugner may take place in Britain instead of the United States as originally expected, British sports sources said today.

The British promoter would be Hemdale, the movie makers and leisure business concern which was involved in financing the Ali-George Foreman fight in Zaire last October.

Hemdale had no official comment on the new moves, but John Daly, the company's chairman, said to many to have gone over the back of Mike Phillips for a defensive rebound. Instead, Phillips was charged with the foul.

In the final seven minutes, Meyers was called for charging on a missed field-goal try, then was hit for a technical for an immediate ejection. But Grevey missed both free throws. Kentucky held the possession and Meyers hit two free throws at the other end.

For 40 minutes, the night belonged to the players. Before and after it was Wooden's. He received a standing ovation when he walked onto the court and was kissed and hugged at great length afterward. The players said he offered no special final speech before the game.

Baseball Deals

ATLANTA—Traded Jack Pierce, first baseman, to Detroit for a player to be named later.
CALIFORNIA—Sent Gary Ryan, pitcher, to St. Louis.
CINCINNATI—Sent Luis Quintana, pitcher, to St. Louis.
CLEVELAND—Sent Jim Baldwin, pitcher, to St. Louis.
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Initial Loss by Top U.S. Colt Excused Because of Injury

NEW YORK, April 1 (UPI)—Though he finished a disappointing third in the Florida on Saturday, John G. Pleasure is still the horse to watch in the Kentucky on May 3. At least that's his jockey, Jacinto Vasquez, informed that Foolish Pleasure was suffering from an injury to his right front foot, he said in surprise. "That's it must have been."



GROUND—Jockey Chris Elser hits turf at Camden, S.C., track after falling from mount in steeplechase.

